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PROGRESSIVE HORTICULTURE IN THE 20TH CENTURY

GREENING BROS.

Catalogue

MONROE, MICH.

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PRESS
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ALVORD-
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Co.
SANDUSKY,
O.

A GROUP OF
WORKERS
COMPRISING
THE
EXECUTIVE
ABILITY OF

GREENING BROS.' NURSERIES,

MONROE, ⁂ MICHIGAN.

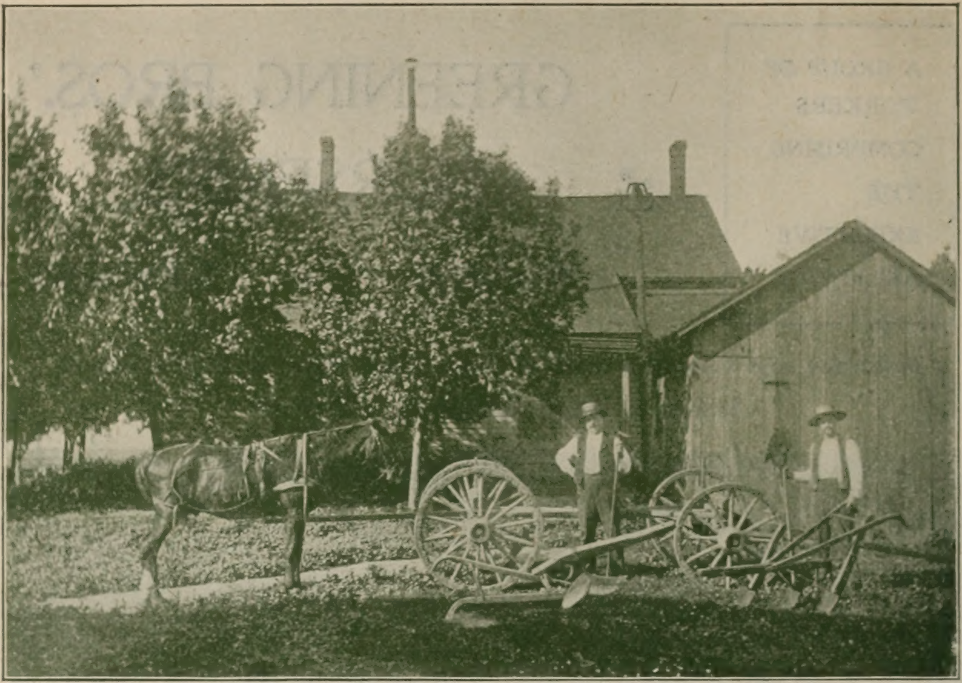
A Strong and Complete Staff of Experienced Men, Well-Qualified to Handle a Large and Increasing Business.

PAUL STRAUCHMAN ED. VANDERHEYDEN GEO. KAUSLER FRANK POUPARD
GEO. J. SCHAEFER **CHAS. E. GREENING** **GEO. A. GREENING** C. J. MC CORMICK
R. M. SPERRY BENJ. J. GREENING WALTER H. GREENING W. J GREENING

PERSONNEL.

George A. Greening, Charles E. Greening,	Proprietors
Benj. J. Greening,	Son of Charles E.
Walter H. Greening,	Son of George A.
William J. Greening,	Cashier
Roy M. Sperry,	Chief Clerk of Agency Department
George J. Schaefer,	Chief Clerk of Order Department
C. J. Mc Cormick,	Editor of the North American Horticulturist
Ed. Vanderheyden,	Manager of Transportation Department
Paul Strauchman,	Foreman Packing Department
George Kausler,	Chief Mechanic and Engineer
Frank Poupard,	Foreman of Team Work

SUCCESS in business is attained by constant, earnest and intelligent application to clearly defined business principles. . . . .



OUR HUMBLE BEGINNING IN 1883.

IT HAS BEEN BEAUTIFULLY STATED by Nicholas Rowe, one of England's foremost poets of the eighteenth century, that "The wise and active conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them; sloth and folly shiver and shrink at sight of toil and danger and make the impossibilities they fear."

THIS PICTURE SHOWS THE RESOURCES with which we made our humble beginning in the year 1883. The old horse and wagon, the old plow and cultivator, a hoe and shovel, the humble cottage in the background, and thirty acres of land was a complete summary of what we had to begin with. We had no funds with which to start a business and borrowed money with which to make the first planting of trees. With the inheritance of a lot of grit, pluck and courage, we fought our way through dull times and against almost overwhelming competition. Standing beside the old wagon will be seen the two brothers, one with a shovel, the other with a hoe, with "Little George," the faithful servant, to the left in the picture. Not the remotest thought was possible which would indicate that a beginning under such humble circumstances and with such limited resources, was to be the inception of a business which in completeness of management and magnitude stands to-day in the front rank with the largest and best nurseries of the world.

OUR ENVIRONMENTS IN EARLY LIFE were not such as would tend to establish mental attainments of high order. Our father, who started in the nursery business in 1857, managed by hard work and close application, to give us boys a fair common school education, which maturity, experience and opportunity has gradually developed into business talent. Our inheritance from him was better than money; it was a strong, indominable will, honesty and integrity, which qualities he possessed in a marked degree.

God Gives Success to the Industrious

* * * * *

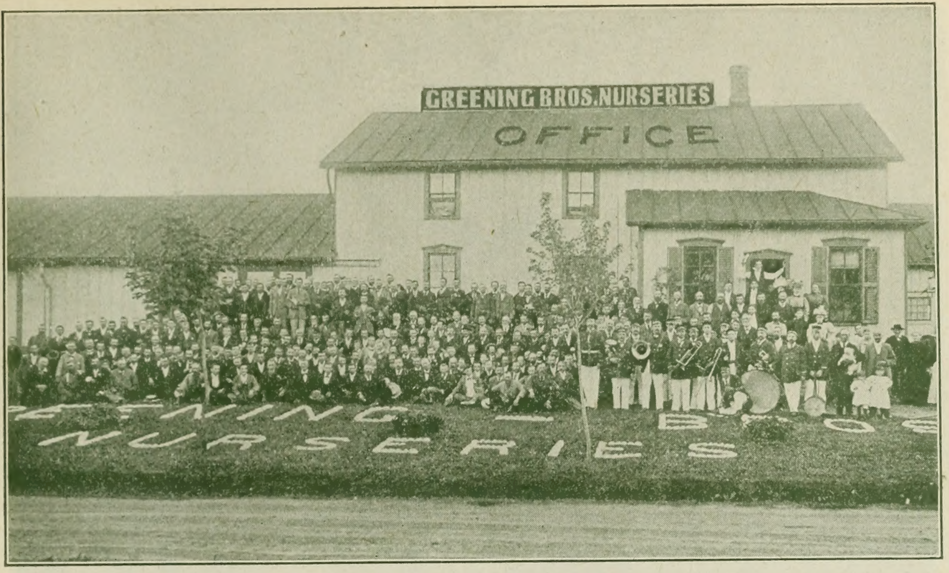
It was not until 1891 that we awoke, felt our possibilities and developed them. We did not shrink from conquering the many difficulties which presented themselves, up to that time, in a degree trying in the extreme. Many were the vicissitudes; frequent were the failures. A siege of sickness, lasting over seven years, was the lot of the junior member, Charles E.; two complete failures in our first plantings almost disheartened us, but we did not give up trying.

And when we look back at the wonderful progress and consider the present magnitude of our business, the great triumph we have achieved by careful application and steadfast perseverance during these years of active business life, a feeling of pride and gratitude enters our hearts which words fail to express.

"DON'T GIVE UP BOYS"

is the pass-word which has led us on to Success.

Responsibility Educates the Boy. Start him with a Fruit Plantation.



GREENING BROS.' FAMOUS MEETING OF HORTICULTURISTS.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE COMPANY TAKEN AFTER A TOUR THROUGH THE NURSERY GROUNDS.

NOT CONTENT with having merely the certificate issued by the State Inspector of Orchards and Nurseries, we determined to obtain if possible the opinion of leading fruit growers and others as to the condition of our nurseries, the kind of stock which we raise, etc. Accordingly we issued special invitations to a large number to come and inspect our stock and look over our grounds. The invitation was accepted by about three hundred fruit growers and leading horticulturists from different sections, and among them several representatives of the press. We realized that walking through nursery rows is rather fatiguing work, and our first move was to take our guests to the Hotel Lotus, a large summer resort on the shore of Lake Erie, where a sumptuous dinner had been prepared for them. After two hours had been devoted to supplying the wants of the inner man, boats were taken to convey the party to our offices and grounds. Here the guests separated in squads and started on their tour of inspection. What they saw is well expressed in one of the papers, the editor of which was in the party. He said:--

"The nurseries consist of 600 acres, and to give some idea as to their extent it is only necessary to say that in addition to the enormous quantities of small fruit plants disposed of every year there is an annual output of 1,000,000 pear trees, 1,000,000 peach trees, 500,000 each of plum and cherry, and 800,000 apple trees. Last spring one shipment amounted to $47,000, of which sum $22,000 was paid in cash at the time of delivery."

After inspecting the nursery the party returned to the office, where a lunch had been prepared, and immediately afterwards an impromptu meeting was called, the band played, and speeches were made. It was while the guests were thus assembled that the photo was taken. The speakers all had a good word for Greening Bros.' stock. One enthusiastic grower said: "The half has not been told me. If I were to plant 500 acres I would buy every tree from Greening Bros." Another expressed himself—"May Greening Brothers live forever, and may we never die." Another one said: "I have visited many nurseries, but the stock of trees I have seen today excels in all respects any that I have ever seen. This firm deserves success and is getting it."

A representative of the Leamington Post, Leamington, Ont., writes:—

"It will pay any man who wants first-class trees to visit this nursery. One could not help being struck with the uniform size and shape of the trees. No unsightly knots, no dwarfed or crooked trees, no diseased plants are seen and our ideas of what a first-class tree should look like were considerably changed, as we compared their trees with those we have been in the habit of purchasing. Peach trees of only four months' growth stand six feet high. They seem unable to grow stunted, deformed, gnarled and twisted little trees like those imposed on the people of Essex County last spring, from Eastern nurseries."

Another editor wrote—

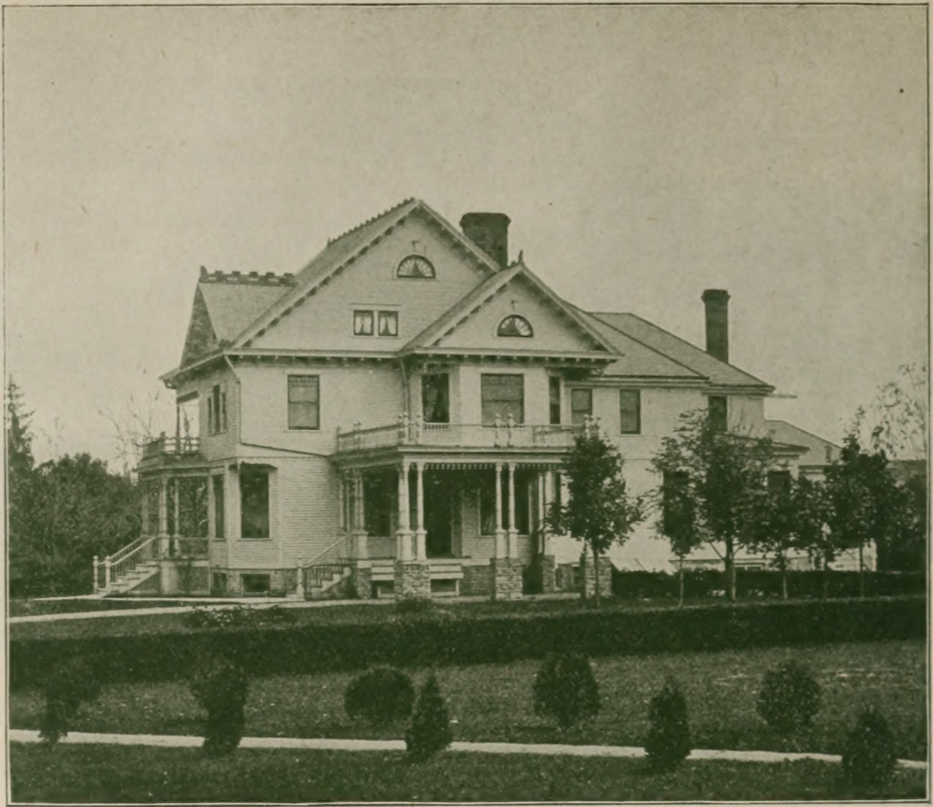
"The millions of trees were the finest ever seen. Smooth, straight, thrifty trunks, free from disease and insects."

Before departing the party marched through the streets of Monroe, headed by the band, to see the town, nearly all being strangers.

The State Nursery Inspector's certificate is all right, but we value the certificate of such a body of "inspectors" as this far more highly.

We invite anyone who may be interested to visit our nurseries and spend a day with us among the trees. We are situated 20 miles from Toledo or 40 miles from Detroit, on Michigan Central, also Lake Shore R. R., with a street car line between Toledo and Monroe. Car every 30 minutes.

One Man's Fault is Another Man's Lesson.



THE HOME OF GEORGE A. GREENING. (A SUMMER SCENE.)

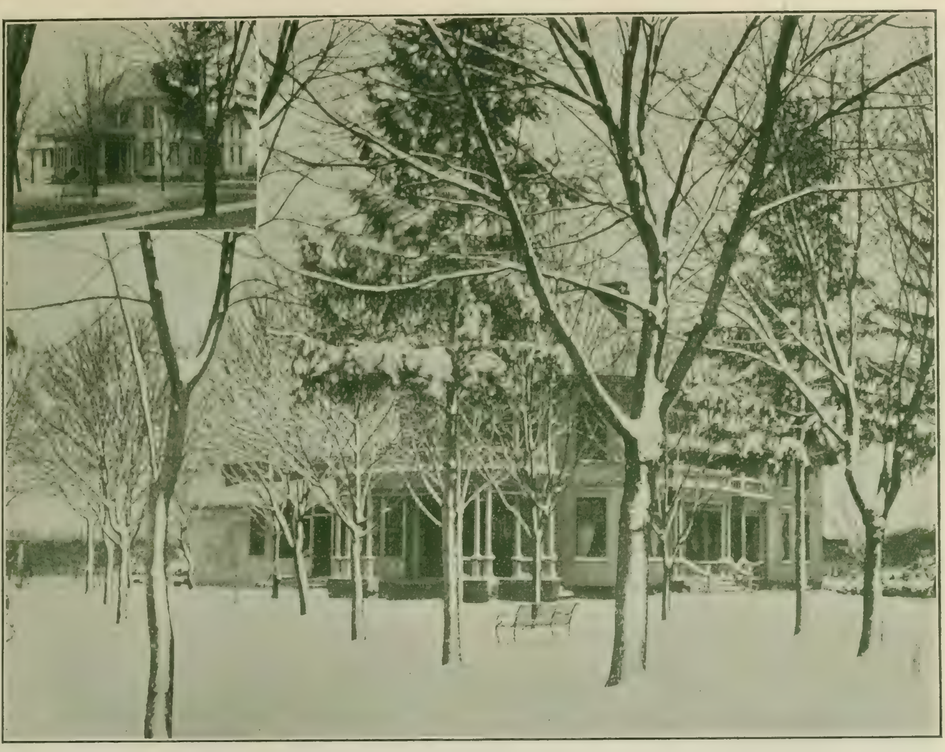
Residence, a structure of elegance and convenience; the interior is finished in selected Southern, polished, quartered Oak; French plate glass, conservatory, private gas plant, elegant Porte Coachre; both interior and exterior being of latest modern architecture; all in keeping with the rest of the beautiful things, buildings and grounds to be seen at the nursery. In the foreground will be noticed a corner of that "beautiful east park" bordering Greening's Maple avenue, displaying a charming effect of landscape improvement very pleasing to the eye. Do not such improvements appeal to all lovers of what is beautiful in tree, shrub or vine?

Beneath the trees so beautiful,
In the blessed shrine of home,
So pure, so fair and cheerful there,
Our jewels here do roam.

Introductory

WITH THIS EDITION OF OUR CATALOGUE we gratefully acknowledge the liberal and increased patronage which has been bestowed upon our firm in the past. The occasion presents itself to offer in this Catalogue in a condensed form a complete treatise on fruit growing and management of a fruit garden or farm, written by our C. E. Greening, so that any person of ordinary intelligence may plant and grow the various fruits and plants with success. In the preparation of this "Treatise" the author has been guided largely by his own personal experience and knowledge, and the information gathered from his experience as lecturer on Horticulture.

AS POOR BOYS WE STARTED OUR MODEST BEGINNING in 1883. We lacked money, experience, knowledge and education—and so did eleven boys who became Presidents. We had an inheritance of energy, alertness and self conquest and a willingness to learn and work, and above all a profound confidence in our ability. We think our achievements show a wonderful possibility **"to win in open competition."**



HOME OF CHARLES E. GREENING. (A WINTER SCENE.)

In architecture this building is after the modern English type. It has a frontage of seventy-five feet and extends sixty-five feet to the rear. The interior is finished in selected polished Tennessee quartered white oak; French plate glass, conservatory, billiard parlor, fine library and private gas plant, a modern house with everything that will add to comfort and pleasure. An ideal home, amid stately maples, beautiful shrubbery and climbers; presenting a perfect scene of cultivated elegance, beauty and grace.

A charming glen as you may see,
A shady grove of lofty trees,
That spread their branches proud and free,
Gently waving with the breeze.

OUR NURSERIES ARE TO-DAY AMONG THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. For several years our business has continued to double each year. Our motto, "**to strive to excel,**" to go forward, to advance, to improve our conditions, has proven an unbounded success. Attention is called to our marvelous achievements in business, also the facilities and advantages for propagating high class Nursery Stock, so profusely illustrated in this catalogue.

WE EMBODY IN THIS CATALOGUE numerous illustrations, true photographs, actual and correct views of our **Nursery Grounds, Parks, Trees, Shrubbery, Drives, etc.** Those beautiful pictures tell their own story better than words—a story that can be read at a glance, a story so pointed as to appeal to an intelligent and enlightened people. However attractive those pictures may appear, they give but a faint conception of the grandeur and luxuriance of verdure to be seen at our Nurseries.

WE HAVE SPARED NO EXPENSE TO MAKE THIS CATALOGUE the most complete of its kind. We believe that in point of beauty, useful information, correct descriptions, mechanical and typographical arrangement, this edition is unsurpassed by any similar publication.

WE BELIEVE IN PROGRESS, and for this reason we are devoting part of our efforts to the introduction and dissemination of **NEW FRUITS,** of high order and superior merit, and it is with a feeling of pride that we look back at the success attained in this direction. We believe it is needless to mention the wonderful success attained in the introduction of

GREENING BROS MAMMOTH STORAGE CELLARS
LARGEST IN THE WORLD

OUR MAMMOTH STORAGE CELLARS. LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

These grand storage buildings give an interesting example of modern genius in the storage and care of nursery stock. They are five in number, built of quarried stone and represent the investment of a large capital. Total area of storage room 67,700 sq. ft., being the largest in the world; capacity over two million trees. Our trade at present extends into nearly all climates, even to distant and remote countries. With the facilities we have for the perfect storage of stock, we are prepared to meet emergencies arising from shipping stock during the winter and late in spring. Stock is handled and packed in these buildings without exposure to sun, wind and frost. The care in handling and protection of nursery stock, is one of prime importance with us. All of the packing is done under cover. The extreme carelessness existing among nurserymen generally in handling trees, if seen by planters would prove a big surprise to them. Protection against wind and sun seems to many a foolish and cumbersome expenditure of time and money; live trees are handled too much like brush from the clearings. Is it a wonder that there are so many disappointed planters?

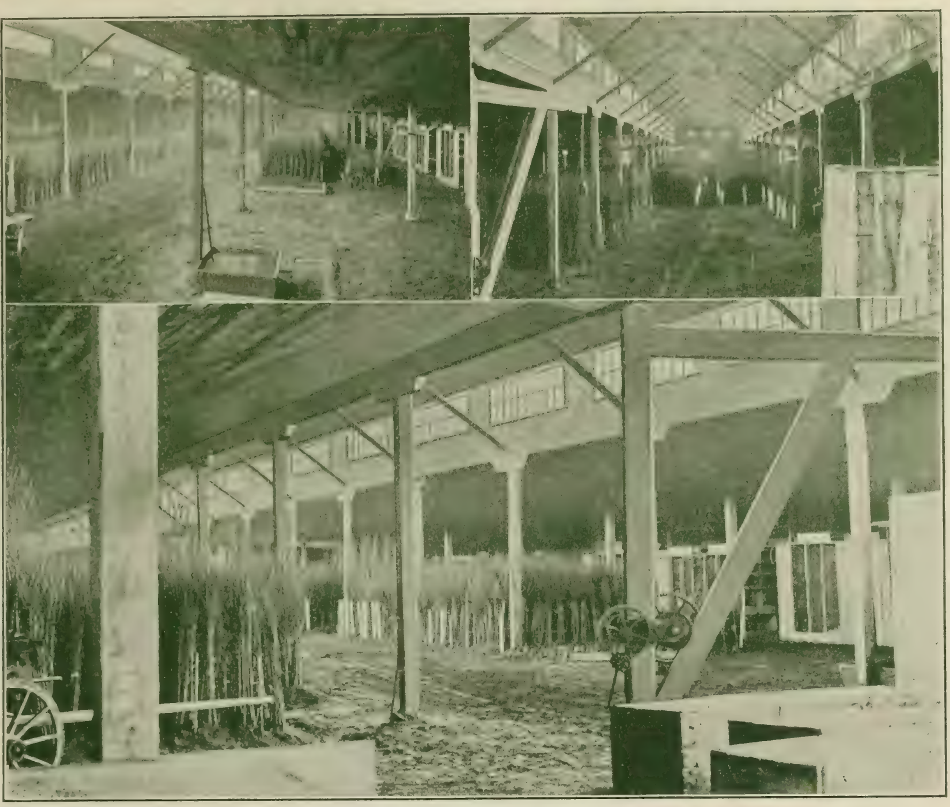
FOUR GREAT SPECIALTIES, which we have introduced at an enormous cost; that grand apple, the **WINTER BANANA**, the finest and choicest of its kind; the **NEW PROLIFIC** and **BANNER PEACH** and **CONRATH RASPBERRY**, all fruits of the finest order, giving entire and universal satisfaction wherever grown.

OUR LATEST SPECIALTY, THE BRUSSELER BRAUNE CHERRY. It is with a sense of utmost confidence that we are introducing this new variety. It is perfectly hardy, of Morello type, good quality, and above all good qualities, it is very late—in fact the very latest ripening cherry grown. It is without a doubt the most valuable variety ever introduced. Fruit of largest size, very rich, and in color a beautiful dark brown. (See colored illustration and description.)

WE DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THE READER to the colored illustrations true to nature, of specialties and other valuable fruits of recent introduction, shown in this catalogue.

TIMES HAVE IMPROVED. The world was never so rich in opportunities for an enterprising man as it is today. This country is leading all others. Its vast resources in agriculture, its marvelous development in all industrial lines, its scientific triumphs—a result of the ambitions of an enterprising and progressive nation—is an achievement which cannot be comprehended, much less written. This country has never seen such activity in

The next Best is one of Banner Peaches.



INTERIOR OF STORAGE CELLARS.

Here is a busy scene in the shipping season. Hundreds of men are busily engaged in putting up the orders and hurrying them off to their destination. In these buildings all of the stock intended for spring shipments is put away carefully heeled in sand; partitions are made to separate the different varieties, and a large painted stake is placed at the front of each variety. Everything connected with the packing and handling of stock is done under shelter, away from wind and sun—an item we believe worthy the consideration of intending planters. There is no possible chance for stock drying out before shipment. The roots are puddled in thick clay mud in a puddle box shown in the picture at the top. Hydrants for water are conveniently placed throughout. The temperature in these buildings can be successfully regulated in winter, and stock is kept in a perfectly dormant condition. A system of telephones connects all buildings.

business and professional lines. Vast fields of enterprise are opening up in our new possessions—Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. American fruit, grain and manufactured articles are forcing themselves to the farthest corners of the world. Fruit is now a commodity of vast commercial value. Its consumption is largely on the increase. Foremost stands the American apple, the peach and pear. The American farmers are gradually beginning to appreciate the importance of fruit growing for market purposes. With these conditions we look forward with encouraging prospects.

PRESERVE THIS BOOK. This book was prepared with great care, and at a large expense and will be found a very valuable handbook. The information it contains is perfectly reliable, and aside from its rare beauty, it is worthy of being treasured with care and referred to with utmost confidence.

OUR FACILITIES.

Your attention is directed to our facilities, briefly sketched in the following paragraph:

600 Acres of the Richest Land

We have now over 600 acres devoted to the propagation of fruit, ornamental trees and plants, and here is where we feel most favored by nature. We are located about one mile south of the M. C. depot, on a very fertile tract of land, known as the La Plaisance Bay district, near Lake Erie, bordering on Plum Creek Bay. It is justly claimed that this parcel of land is one of the

A BUSY CORNER IN THE OFFICE.

An instance showing the enormous volume of mail sent out from this office was a comparison made in the year 1900 of postage sold at our Monroe post office, the city having over 6,000 inhabitants; it was shown that the expense of our postage during three months was a trifle over 25% of the average receipts of the Monroe post office for three months. Each department in the office is required to answer all mail the same day when received; only such people as are well qualified are employed. The handling of mail with us is an item of supreme importance and implies a vast amount of careful work. Our entire system of book-keeping, embracing account records, sales books, agents' accounts, stock records and aggregate books is entirely our own invention and nearly all is copyrighted.

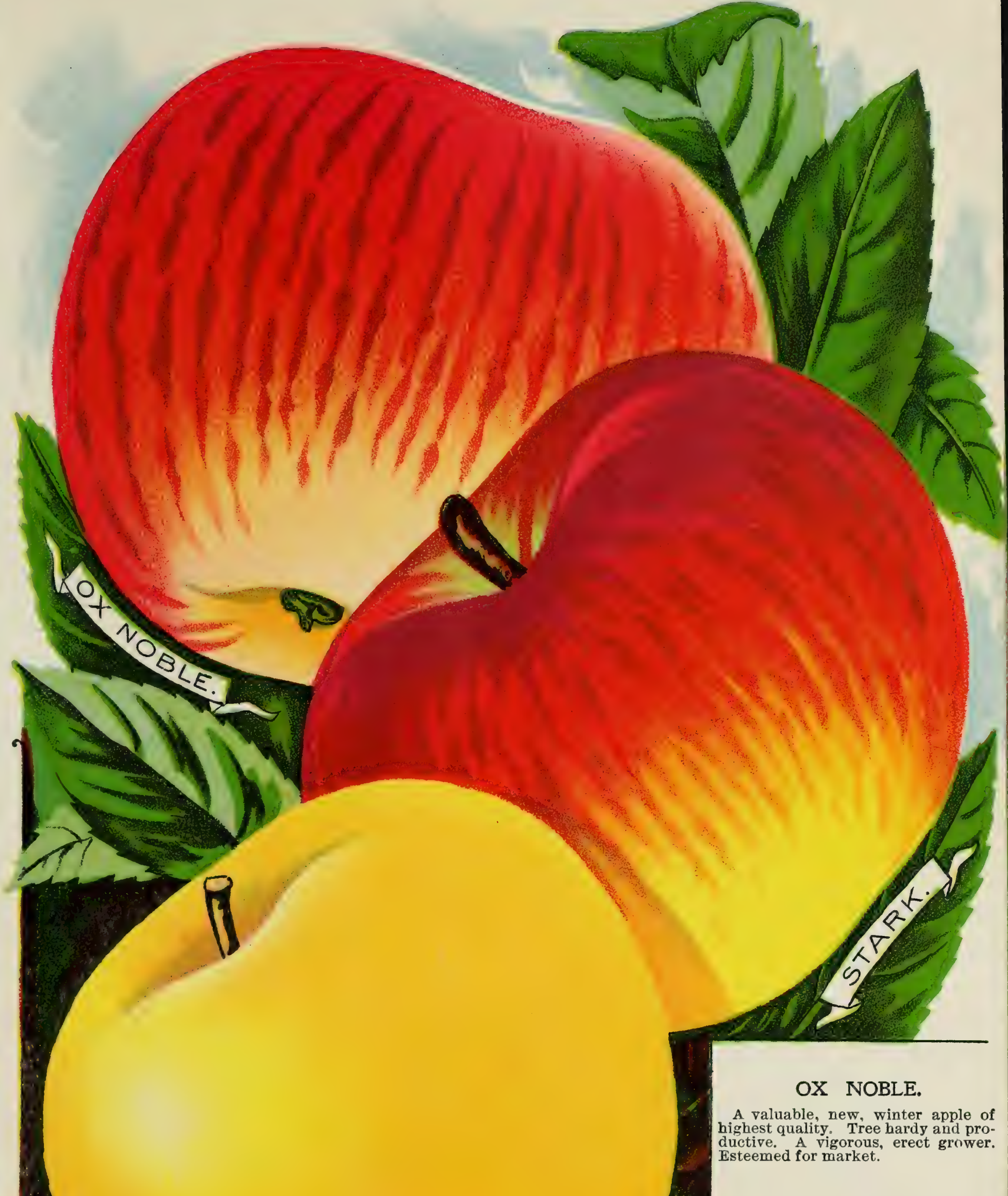
richest in America It is well adapted to growing healthy nursery stock, producing large bunches of fibrous roots, straight and smooth bodies. The growth of stock is something wonderful, often from 5 to 6 feet in one season, the wood always ripening up thoroughly before winter. We have the additional advantage of natural irrigation, flowing wells of the purest water being obtainable in every part of our nurseries. This is supplemented by a perfect system of artificial drainage, so that we are not to any appreciable extent affected by the extremes of rain and drought.

Our Extensive Buildings

The yearly growth of our business requires the almost yearly erection of suitable buildings for the prompt and careful handling of our very large output of trees and plants. Having been burned out in 1892, which compelled immediate reconstruction, our present system is entirely new and and has every convenience known to the trade and which a life-long experience could suggest. The system includes in the group our residences and offices, which greatly add to the convenience of the management, besides insuring careful supervision of our men, better attention to details and greater dispatch in transacting business. See illustrations in this catalogue.

Careful Handling Skillful Packing

We beg to call the attention of planters to a sad fact. We refer to the careless handling of nursery stock by nurserymen before shipment and the slipshod manner of packing. A vast amount of nursery stock reaches its destination in a condition fit only for the brush heap, as the result of careless work and handling at the nursery. Trees are often allowed to lie exposed to wind and sun for days and in many instances are shipped without necessary packing


OX NOBLE.
STARK.
YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

OX NOBLE.

A valuable, new, winter apple of highest quality. Tree hardy and productive. A vigorous, erect grower. Esteemed for market.

STARK.

A long keeper and valuable market fruit. An apple of high quality. Flesh tender, juicy and firm.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

The most valuable early apple ever introduced. Very hardy; bears young. Fruit very fine. Ripens before E. Harvest.

ROCHESTER LITH. CO. ROCH. N.Y.

THE GRAFTING ROOM. HOME OF THE WHOLE-ROOT GRAFT.

In this department the most rigid care and the greatest perfection of detail in the work of grafting, tieing, handling and storing the grafts is absolutely necessary to insure success Here is the birthplace of the whole-root graft. The scions are cut late in the fall and together with the crab apple seedlings are stored in the cellars for grafting during the winter; only the strongest whole-roots are used. The tieing is done with cloth prepared with rosin, wax and tallow, torn into strips. The grafts are carefully stored away in fresh sawdust and kept in the cellar at a temperature to produce granulation, and to effect a union of the graft with the root. This department is in the immediate charge of Mr Frank Yentz, a skilled and experienced man of tact and ability, and is otherwise personally looked after by Mr. George Greening. The average daily work per man is about 2500 grafts.

material to keep them in fresh condition while in transit. Such trees when received by the planter are worthless for transplanting, though hardly ever discovered by the planter until too late. We employ only the best and most faithful help for digging, handling and packing, and it is always done under our own personal supervision, in the most careful and skillful manner. The rule of keeping the stock fresh and moist all the time while under our care is strictly enforced. Our stock always arrives in good condition even if shipped across the continent. The roots are always placed in a thick puddle of clay mud, before packing them away into the boxes, bales or into the car and are filled in with plenty of moss and other moist material In point of careful handling and skillful packing our system is unsurpassed.

Mammoth Storage Cellars

Owing to the rapid increase of our business, we were compelled to erect at great cost a group of mammoth storage and packing cellars, one of them being the largest of its kind in the world. (See illustration.) Trees are carefully heeled in sand in these cellars, ready for early spring shipment. All billing out and packing of orders is done inside the buildings, with no possible chance for drying out of the roots. These buildings are centrally located, and represent a large expenditure of money.

OFFICE BUILDING.

Here is where a large corps of busy people congregate daily to perform the duties of the various office departments connected with the business. Conspicuous is the convenient and elaborate arrangement in the office building. Gas and water for all buildings and grounds is supplied by our own plant. Heating on modern plan. The office building is the central point around which all interests and operations of the business revolve.

Our Stock is Healthy

Our stock is grown in a healthy and cool climate, where diseases and injurious scale insects are unknown. There is no taint or touch of disease or the presence of injurious insects to be found in these nurseries, and we pray the intending planter to make allowance for any apparent difference in price (should there be any) as it is in every instance more than made up by the high quality and purity of stock.

We Use Whole Roots

In propagating trees we are careful to select roots of strongest growth, well branched and the hardiest kinds. For apple we use **French Crab Roots**, noted for their strong, vigorous growing power and hardiness. In pear we use the French branched root of strong calibre. Japan and native pear roots are cheaper, and are used by many, but are no comparison to the genuine French root. In plum we use **Myrobolan Root**, which has been found to be far superior to Native, Mariana, or St. Julien stock in more than one respect. In cherry we use **Mahaleb Root** exclusively. It is the root recommended by Prof. Bailey and other authorities as being far superior in hardiness and lasting power to Mazzard stock. For peach we use the genuine **Tennessee Natural Peach Seed**, which is gathered under contract at a large cost in the mountains of Tennessee, where they are found growing wild, and where Fungous diseases are unknown. Nurserymen will argue that cheaper seedlings, piece roots and peach pits obtained from canning factories are as good as whole roots, or natural pits, and in this way try to increase their gains, but it is at the expense of the planter. Our patrons wonder at the large cluster of roots on our trees. There are reasons, viz: the use of strong whole roots, and a complete system of preparing the soil.

A GROUP OF MODERN NURSERY BUILDINGS.

These extensive and costly buildings are so situated as to afford every facility possible for the management of the business in every detail. In close proximity to the office buildings are the propagating rooms, seedling cellars, packing and storage cellars, stables, tool rooms, box factory, water tower, etc. These buildings cover several acres of ground; all are substantially built and kept in good repair. The water supply is obtained from large running springs, and is pumped by gasoline engine and wind power. Our facilities for doing a nursery business must be seen to be fully appreciated, and to this end we invite one and all. A guide is always on hand to show visitors around.

Stock is Young, Vigorous, Smooth

Trees should be young, smooth, clean, healthy, and above all properly dug. The age at which our trees are usually ready for market is from two to three years old; peaches one year from the bud. At this age they have generally attained the required growth, both in body and root. Parties ordering from us may depend on receiving young, vigorous and well rooted trees of strong growing and fruiting power.

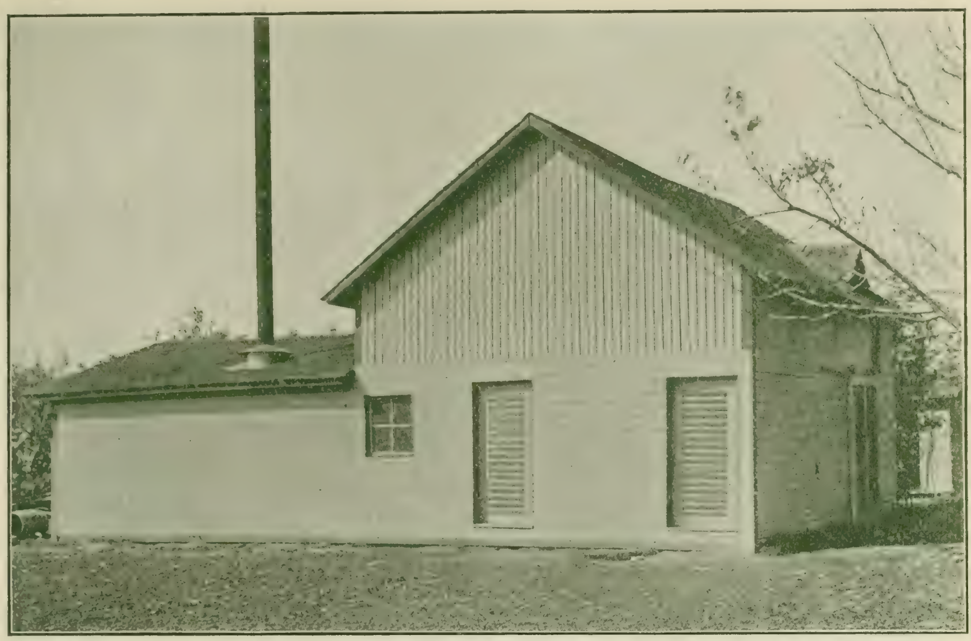
Modern Method of Digging Trees by Steam Power

In this catalogue may be seen illustrations showing our improved and modern method of digging trees, by means of a steel blade made to run under the trees at a depth of twenty-four to thirty-six inches and operated by steam power with cables. By this method of digging it is impossible to injure or bruise the roots as is frequently the case in digging under the old rule. We also use long, heavy steel digging spades in places where the digger cannot be used. How many trees are injured each year by careless work in digging trees a multitude of disappointed planters can best answer. How many nurserymen are there who are careful in this respect? But few, indeed. Those receiving our trees will please take notice of the large bunches of fibrous roots, a result of careful digging. The only excuse that can be offered for poor digging, short, mutilated and bruised roots, is careless work, cheap and unreliable help, poor management, and in some instances soil not adapted for the growing of nursery stock.

The New Nursery Law

Under the recent enactment by the Michigan Legislature, all nurseries within the State are required to have their nurseries inspected at least once each year by a State Inspector whose office has been created under this law, and who is authorized to issue a certificate to nurseries found free from scale or other injurious insects or diseases. The law also provides that all **Agents, Dealers, and Nurserymen** engaged in selling nursery stock in this State must have a **"State License."** It also provides that each and every package containing trees or plants of any kind, must have a certificate of inspection attached. Planters are requested to report all violations of said law to the **Nursery Inspector at Lansing, Mich.**

Tree by Tree the Orchard's Planted.



THE POWER HOUSE.

This building embodies a complete equipment for all kinds of blacksmith and carpenter work, sharpening and repairing tools, grinding feed, pumping water, sawing lumber for tree boxes, etc. The power is furnished by a 16 horse-power engine. Small tools of all kinds are stored away in this building. Corn and oats are stored on the second floor and run in spouts directly into the feed mill The gentleman having charge of this branch of work, also the repair and construction of all the buildings is Mr. George Kausler, an experienced mechanic and engineer. Under his management all repairs, the buildings, the system of water works and gas plants are kept in perfect order.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

This is to certify that I have examined the Nursery Stock and premises of Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich., and find no indications of the presence of any dangerous insect pest or fungous disease.

D. W. TRINE,
State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

Our Trees are Hardy

Our northern location is worthy of special mention. Our winters are quite severe and trees grown under such conditions are hardier and more vigorous than those grown in a milder climate. Another advantage is that our nurseries border on Lake Erie, and have every benefit of the healthy, cool water breezes. These facts no doubt to some extent account for the uncommon vigor of our trees and plants when afterwards transplanted. Our stock always ripens up thoroughly in the fall and goes into the winter without danger of being injured by severe frosts. A comparison will prove that our stock **has not the willowy and watery, soft growth of Southern or Western grown stock,** which no doubt accounts in a measure for the large and increasing demand for our Northern grown stock. The wood is firm and hard, the bodies strong, while the roots have strong forcing power. Such trees cannot fail to make good and profitable orchards.

The Steam Tree Digger has Revolutionized the Nursery Business.

THE OLD WAY OF DIGGING TREES.

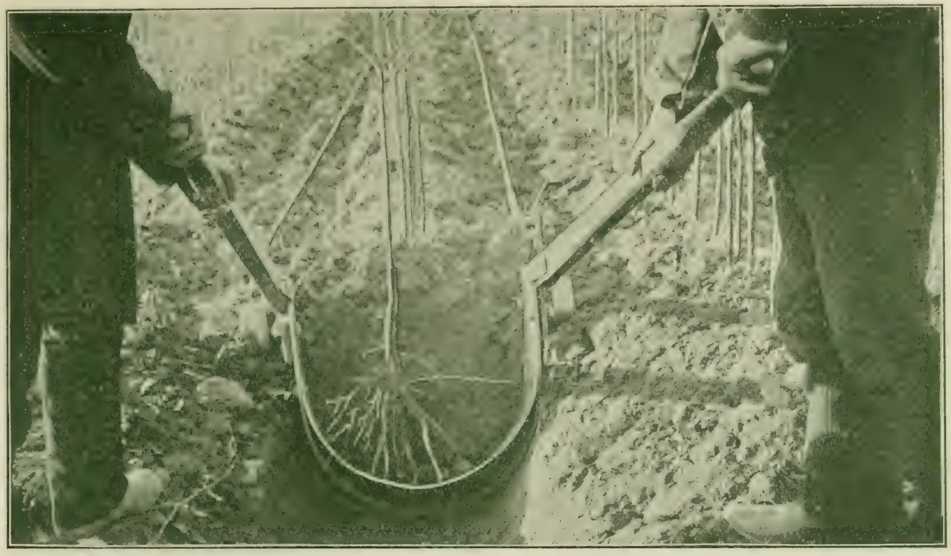
An every day scene in digging time under the old method of digging trees. The men have succeeded in lifting the tree, with the mighty effort so frequently necessary in seasons of drought, but. alas! the tree being rent from the ground with spade and force of muscle, the roots are badly broken and bruised and it will be seen that the man pulling the tree has lost his equilibrium at a critical moment. Thousands of planters will hail with delight the advent of modern tree digging. There can be no disappointment in planting our steam dug trees, as all the roots are intact and uninjured, not bruised, broken or crushed as is the case under the old method. Results—smiling patrons, more business, better orchards. (See next page.)

We Publish the N. A. Horticulturist

It has always been our aim to keep fully abreast of the times in all matters relating to horticulture, in order that we might be able to apply to our business the very best principles in the growing and caring for Nursery Stock. Recognizing that many new and valuable truths are being discovered which are of especial interest to the fruit growers, and which ordinarily would not at once be brought to their attention, we some seven years ago began the publication of the **North American Horticulturist.** We engaged an editor whose time is devoted to looking up the very latest and best ideas on horticultural subjects, and to studying the results of experiments by prominent fruit growers everywhere, so as to present to our patrons and the public generally, especially those interested in fruit growing, something of practical benefit. Our extensive trial grounds give us an advantage over other horticultural papers, as we have a chance to test the many new varieties which are constantly being brought out, and we give through the paper a reliable statement as to whatever merit they may possess. The reception which the paper has met proves that we made no mistake in establishing it, and its monthly visits are appreciated by thousands of progressive people. We furnish this paper at the low price of fifty cents per year, and besides offer premiums and for clubs. Sample copies will be sent on application.

Private R. R. Track, Shipments Promptly Handled

Owing to the enormous proportions of our annual shipments and increasing trade, and to avoid all possible delay in shipping, we have at great expense put in a private track from the Michigan Central Railroad. This convenience places us in position to handle from fifteen to twenty cars a day, and enables us to handle our shipments with greater dispatch. An experienced railroad



OUR MODERN METHOD OF DIGGING TREES BY STEAM POWER.

Progress is the watchword of the American people. This progressive spirit has manifested itself in the invention of a tree-digging machine by means of which all kinds of trees ranging in size from the dwarf-growing kinds up to large shade trees 15 and 20 feet high, may be dug without the slightest danger of bruising or injuring the roots. As shown in the illustration the ground has been dug out directly back of the digger, exposing to view the steel blade and lifter of our modern tree-digger, running at the time under our mammoth block of standard pear at a depth of 30 inches. The cables drawing the digger run to a pulley block stationed at the ends of the rows, thence on a rectangle to the machine operated by steam power, as shown on next page. Do not such methods appeal to an intelligent people? With these facilities we are able to furnish trees with abundant masses of fibrous roots, such as will grow and make splendid orchards of strongest fruiting power. (See next page.)

clerk is in charge of the shipping department, whose special business is to trace consignments by telegraph until they reach their destination, so that there is as little delay as possible during transportation. In this way our goods are transferred from our grounds to those of our patrons as fast as the locomotive can carry them.

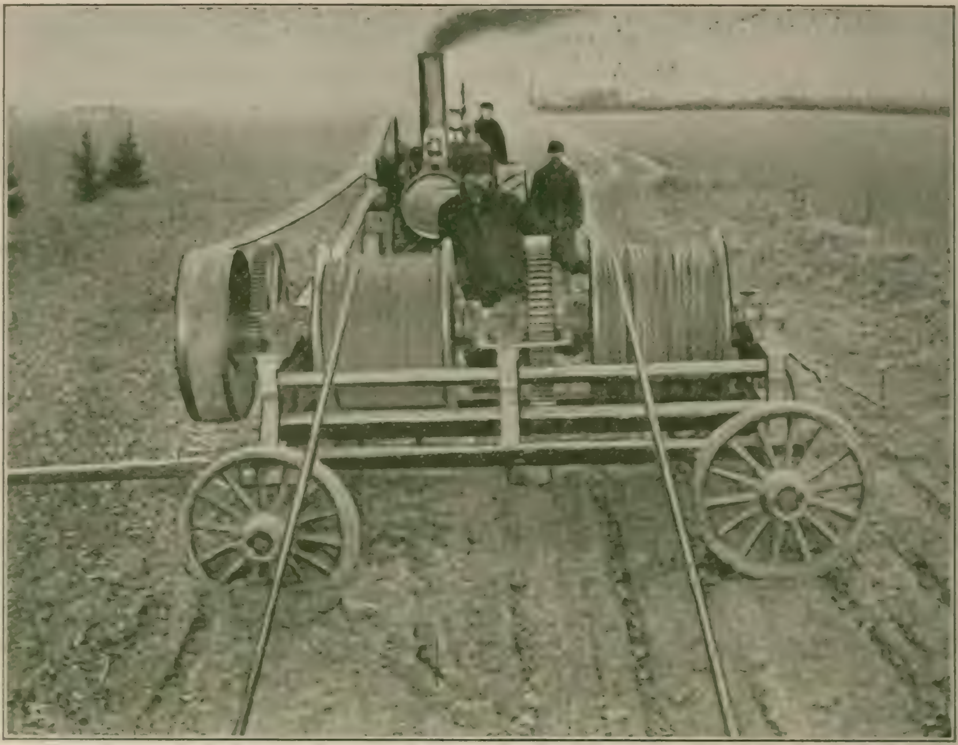
Agents' License and Certificate

Every person who has any right to sell our Nursery Stock is provided with a "**Certificate of Authority,**" signed by us and bearing the seal of our firm. The laws of Michigan **require that each and every person growing or offering for sale** in this State any nursery stock must first obtain from the state department a license and give a bond. We will see that all our agents are provided with such license. In addition to the regular certificate we also furnish our agents with a special license to sell our specialties. Planters are cautioned against buying these goods from any person not having this certificate.

This Catalogue an Instructor

This catalogue was prepared with great care and under heavy expense. Its purpose is to instruct and enlighten; to encourage the advancement in Horticulture; to impart knowledge, obtained by experience and observation. Its object is to do good, and with this end gained the author will be sufficiently rewarded. Its value to novices we believe will be incalcuable. The information it contains is perfectly reliable and may be referred to with utmost confidence. We believe that the present volume is the handsomest nursery catalogue, and the most accurate instructor in circulation. It is also fully **protected under the copyright laws of the United States and any infringement will receive prompt attention and the attached penalty.** We embody in this catalogue our "**Treatise on Planting, Spraying, Growing and Marketing Fruit,**" covering many pages and giving information on fruit growing sufficient to enable any person of ordinary intelligence to successfully manage a fruit garden or farm.

Oh, why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud? Because he has an Orchard of Banner Peaches.



OUR MODERN METHOD OF DIGGING TREES BY STEAM POWER.

The machine shown in our illustration is one which has revolutionized the work of digging trees in the nursery, and is a new and patented invention. The cost of the machine is $1,000, weight over three tons; the power is supplied by a 16-horse power steam traction engine. The machine winds up the cables and draws the digger blade under the trees at any desired depth up to 30 inches. Although the power applied is something enormous yet one man has complete control of the machine and digger by means of levers attached to a powerful friction clutch so wonderfully arranged as to completely guide the digger working in the trees. We have exclusive right of sale of these machines How many trees are supplied by nursery men with poor mutilated roots? A multitude of disappointed planters can best answer. Reader, let us convince you of the value of our trees by giving us a trial order.

Conclusion

In conclusion we would urge upon the reader to consider our many advantages, briefly and correctly mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs. We have not made mention of the wonderful progress of our firm, but we will devote a page in this catalogue to giving a brief history of our humble beginning in the year 1883. It will be seen that we began business with practically no capital, and no resources except the knowledge inherited from J. C. Greening, the father of the present proprietors, who started in the nursery business in the year 1857, and who was the founder of these nurseries. The reason of our wonderful success is summed up in the following: "Fair and Honorable Dealing; Careful Management in Every Detail; Untiring Efforts to Please Patrons; Honesty and Integrity." These are the characteristics which constitute the fundamental principles of our business, and on these we solicit your patronage, kind reader, and at the same time invite you to a personal inspection of our stock at the nursery.

Faithfully yours,

GREENING BROS., Monroe Mich.

To Whom It May Concern

We, the undersigned, take pleasure in recommending the firm of Greening Bros., of this city, personally known to us for many years as men of business integrity and sterling worth. The marked success in building up in a few years so extensive a nursery business is largely due to their fair and honorable dealing,

Industry is the Mother of Good Luck.

OUR BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS.

Representing a perfect dream of beauty and elegance; the admiration of even the most fastidious visitor; the ideal of what is beautiful in tree, lawn, hedge and shrub. The artistic arrangement of grounds and buildings, beautiful parks, handsome avenues, fine driveways, elegant and costly buildings, our fine system of water works, and numerous other things to be seen at the nursery, give an impressive example of what human energy and perseverance can accomplish. The history of our business does indeed sound like a romance.

and the energy, tact and ability in management; it has won the admiration and esteem of the community of this city, and at large. They are giving their attention to the propagation and dissemination of new and worthy varieties of fruits, and their opinion on horticultural matters is considered reliable authority. They are responsible, and any representation made by them can be safely relied upon. We most cordially commend them as gentlemen worthy of confidence in business or private affairs.

FRED C. DEINZER, Mayor City of Monroe.
GEO L. LITTLE, Cashier of the First National Bank.
CHAS. R. WING, President of the First National Bank.
B. DANSARD & SON, Bankers.
ED. G. LAUER, Ex-Mayor and Dry Goods Merchant.
WILLIAM STEINER, Hardware Merchant.
GEO. HEATH, M. D., Ex-Mayor City of Monroe.
GEO. SPALDING, Ex-Congressman and Postmaster.

Monroe, Mich., 1900

References:

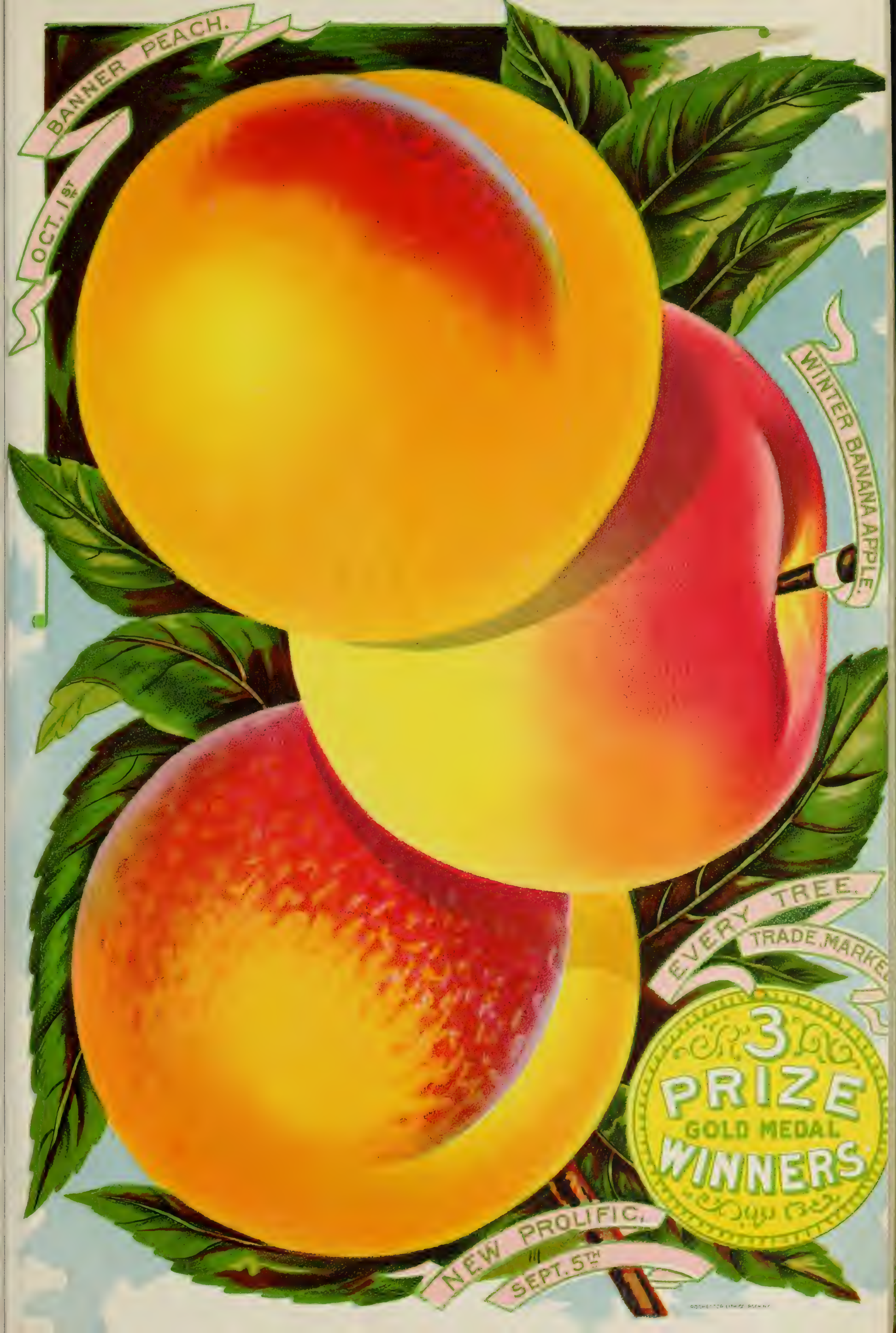
R. G. DUN'S COMMERCIAL REFERENCE BOOK.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Monroe, Mich.
B. DANSARD & SON, Bankers, Monroe, Mich.
ANY OF OUR PATRONS.

Inquire of your Banker whether we are responsible.

A BLOCK OF WHOLE-ROOT THREE-YEAR-OLD APPLE TREES.

Scanning over this illustration, would it not seem presumptuous indeed, to believe that the pen can adequately depict the magnificent growth, the healthy and thrifty appearance of this fine lot of trees? Visitors and even nurserymen declare that in point of size, smoothness and thriftiness they have never seen its equal. Our favorable location, the high quality and physical condition of our soil, the care given in cultivation and pruning are largely responsible for such wonderful development of growth. Pruning in the right manner and at the right time is absolutely necessary to bring about smoothness and perfection of growth. Patrons can place their orders with us with perfect confidence of receiving the highest quality of stock. We can not and will not send out poor trees; we do not tolerate them on our ground. Whole-root seedlings are used exclusively. Many nursery men will argue that piece-roots are equal to whole-roots. A comparison of our trees will convince the most skeptical of this fallacy. Piece-roots are cheaper, but they increase the gains of the nurserymen at the expense of the planter.

A Tree Requires Care, but it Repays it a Hundred Fold.


BANNER PEACH.
OCT. 1ST
WINTER BANANA APPLE.
EVERY TREE TRADE MARKED
3 PRIZE GOLD MEDAL WINNERS
NEW PROLIFIC.
SEPT. 5TH
ROCHESTER LITH CO. ROCH. N.Y.

GREENINGS' SILVER MAPLE AVENUE.

THE PRIDE, BEAUTY AND GRACE OF THE NURSERY.

In our untiring ambition and passionate desire to improve and beautify our surroundings, we have not overlooked the public highway and have lavishly paid out thousands of dollars for the improvement of the roads leading from the nursery to the city. About one mile of macadamized road, consisting of eighteen inches thickness of crushed stone is largely the creation of our purse and enterprise. A bicycle path extending one and one-quarter mile from our office and connecting with the city side-walks was built at our own expense. It is constructed of finely crushed screened limestone and is as smooth as a floor. Photographs like the above tell a story better than words. A corner of the residence of C. E Greening is visible to the right, and then directly in the background a section of the beautiful Norway Maple Park. A charming place under these trees; a shady nook of lofty trees.

Notice to Correspondents.

1. **ALL ORDERS ENTRUSTED TO US** by letter or otherwise will receive our prompt and most careful attention.

2. **PATRONS ORDERING BY LETTER** should write out their orders plainly on a separate sheet, and not in the body of a letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hustle of the packing season.

3. **ORDERS SHOULD IN ALL CASES**, be sent in as early in the season as possible, before stock of the leading varieties is exhausted; this applies especially to those who wish to purchase large orders, or such as are to be shipped long distances.

4. **CASH MUST ACCOMPANY THE ORDER FROM UNKNOWN PARTIES**, or satisfactory references given. Remittances should be made either by Draft, Express or Postal Money Order or Registered Letter.

5. **WE WILL ASSIST IN SELECTING** varieties for those who are unacquainted with the character, growth and varieties of fruit, and will cheerfully offer our experience in suggesting suitable ornamental trees and plants for decorating lawns, parks and avenues. When selections are made by the purchaser, we shall give him the benefit of his choice, so far as we can. Should it occur that our stock of a certain variety has become exhausted, we will then, *only with the consent of the purchaser, however, substitue such varieties* as are in every respect equivalent in grade and time of ripening.

The Banana Apple, "It Vies with blush of Maiden Fair."

AMONG THE SHRUBS AND TREES IN THE NURSERY.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

In the summer months there are sights among the shrubbery and roses in the nursery which no artist but He who paints the rainbow can produce. The scenery is grand beyond description. Thousands of Shrubbery vieing in contrast of foliage and beauty of flower, present a scene imposing to a degree. And the rose, "the queen of flowers," the queen by the divine right of her great beauty, and right royally she crowns herself with a garland of her own weaving. All there is of nobility in man and tenderness in woman and innocence in childhood finds a fitting emblem in that matchless flower, the rose. And to all lovers of nature's beauty we would say: Come visit our nurseries during the summer months, and enjoy with us the beauties of God's best giving in nature.

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6. **IMMEDIATE NOTICE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO US OF ANY ERROR** in filling an order, as soon as received, so that we may at once investigate and rectify the mistake. No claims allowed unless made within five days after receiving goods.

7. **PACKAGES ARE DELIVERED** to the forwarders, without extra charge, carefully packed, after which our responsibility for safe transportation of the goods ceases.

8. **WE WARN DEALERS** against using this catalogue to effect their sales. Every salesman who has any authority to represent our nurseries is supplied with "our certificate and license," with our seal attached.

Our Guarantee.

IN filling orders we excercise the greatest care to have our stock true to label. Should a mistake occur, however, and some trees or plants prove untrue, we will either replace the stock, or refund the money paid for it, after receiving proper proof thereof. Parties placing orders MUST do so with the understanding that WE SHALL NOT BE HELD LIABLE FOR DAMAGES in such case further than the replacing of all stock, proven untrue to name, or refunding the money paid for it.

The Conrath Raspberry patch is the Nest in which the hen of Success lays the Egg of Fortune.

LITTLE GEORGE, OUR FIRST HORSE AT 35 YEARS OF AGE.

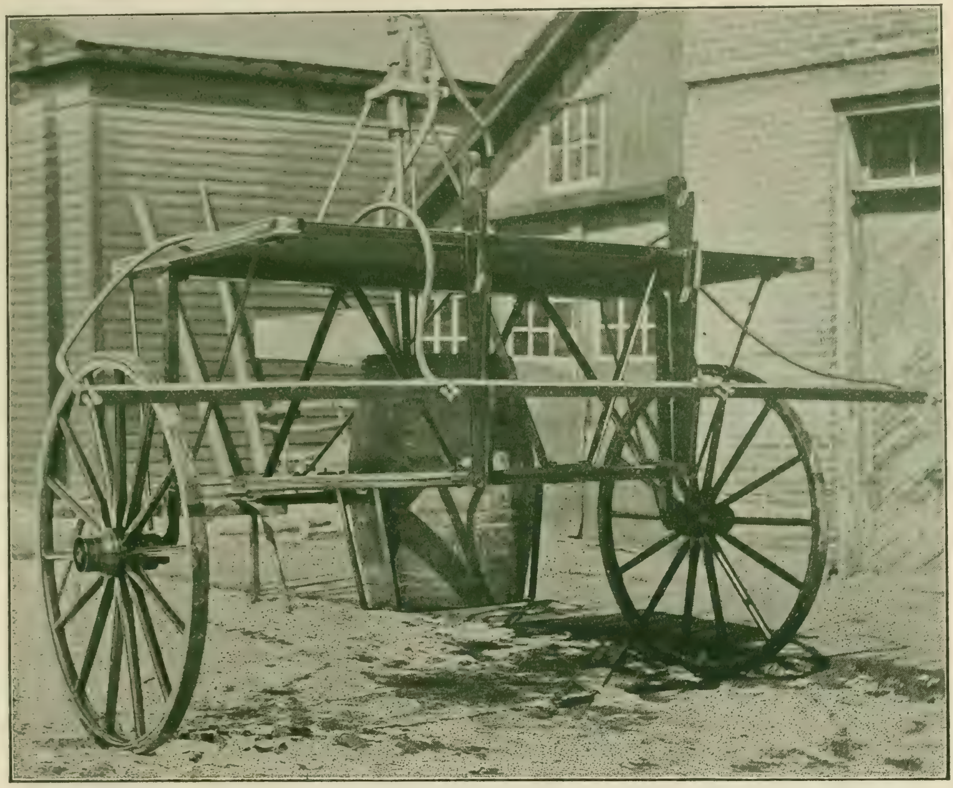
Our most faithful servant of bygone days, who ended his useful and historic life only a few months ago, at the remarkable age of 35 years. A nobler horse never lived. A truer beast never pulled a tug. Old and feeble he was groomed and petted like a child. His memory recalls recollections of the past when, with shirt sleeves rolled up, the two brothers with their devoted wives, would be seen in the field wielding the plow and cultivator and hoe from early dawn to set of sun. And this, too, less than fifteen years ago. So mote it be.

GREENING'S TWENTIETH CENTURY GUIDE in Four Chapters.

A TREATISE ON FRUIT GROWING

By
CHARLES E.
GREENING,

HEREWITH we present to our patrons in condensed and handy form, a complete treatise on fruit growing, classified into four chapters. Chapter One—On Planting; Chapter Two—On Fruit Growing; Chapter Three—On Marketing; Chapter Four—On Spraying. The information contained is gathered from our extensive experience as nurserymen and fruit growers, and can be referred to with the utmost confidence. The information given on fruit growing is, we believe, sufficient to enable any person of ordinary intelligence to successfully manage an orchard or fruit garden. It has been the policy of nurserymen in the past to take all they could get out of their patrons and to give as little as possible in return. In presenting this work, which has been prepared under considerable expense, we aim to show our liberal policy in dealing with patrons. We have confidence in the American people to believe that they will appreciate the efforts of the author in preparing this work. Any information desired aside from that given in this treatise will upon application receive our most scrupulous attention. Suggestions in laying out an orchard or planning any landscape improvement will be cheerfully given.



NURSERY SPRAYING. A SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH. OUR SPRAYING APPARATUS.

During the process of our experiments and investigations for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of causes and effects, our attention has centered, for some years back, on the scientific experiments in spraying to obtain two distinct results. FIRST. Spraying with a solution of lime and sulphate of copper for the purpose of preserving the foliage, in other words to ward off fungous disease by the application of this solution to the foliage and thus to stimulate the growing functions of trees and plants. SECOND. To destroy the insects by adding arsenic poisons in prescribed quantities. Under this method we are able to keep the trees in good growing condition during the entire summer season thereby counteracting a weak and tender second growth which is often the case when trees have stopped growing from some cause during the summer months. We find that the wood ripens up earlier and will go into the winter in better condition under this method. During the growing season our spraying outfit is kept in constant operation; it sprays four rows at a time; two men and a horse are required to operate it.

Part One

CHAPTER ON TRANSPLANTING, SOIL CULTURE, PRUNING, ETC.

Preparation of Soil Before Planting

In heavy or gravelly soil a green crop turned under, such as peas, corn, buckwheat, or crimson clover will be found of inestimable benefit. Soils of sandy nature are improved best by the application of stable manure, which should be applied freely and turned under before planting. Soils rich in plant food, such as new land, old meadows or pasture lands, require little if any manure at planting time ; such lands should if possible, be planted to hoed crops the year before. The orchard being planted is for a lifetime ; care in preparing the soil and selecting a piece of land adapted for the purpose should not be overlooked. It is necessary to work up the ground, especially heavy soil, good and deep before planting. If in a yard where a plow cannot be used, have the ground spaded deep for several feet around, and mix in with the soil some thoroughly rotted manure. Drainage on wet, heavy soils is necessary ; deep plowing and subsoiling is also very essential.

" To thine own self be true," plant the Brusseler Braune Cherry.

OUR GROUP OF CHAMPION BUDDERS.

An aggregation of skilled workmen in the art of budding trees. A small army of active people selected from the most reliable, skilled and intelligent help at the nursery. With this force we are able to bud about 48,000 trees per day. The budding season usually opens about July 5th and closes the latter part of September. One would hardly believe it possible for one man to insert 4,805 buds in ten hours' work, yet this remarkable feat was accomplished last season by one of our budders with a growing record which proved to be about 90%, thus breaking all previous records. Twenty years ago 1,000 buds per day was considered a big day's work for an experienced budder; today our budders average about 3,000 trees per day. Pray, have we kept pace with the progressive movement of the world, have we improved our conditions?

Selecting a Site For An Orchard

In the matter of selecting a site for either one or different kinds of fruit, the question of soil and location is of great importance. A location having good surface and air drainage is in most instances preferable to level lands. Under-drainage on level lands makes the soil loose, fertile and warm. Mistakes are often made by planting on soil too flat, low and cold. One needs to study climate and elevation as well as soils. We have frequently met with some great surprises on soils which we considered undesirable for certain kinds of fruit. Much depends upon the chemical and physical condition of the soil, also elevation and climate. Soils range from heavy, damp clay to fine drifting sand with little fertility in it. Either extreme is undesirable. Certain fruits, such as pears, will succeed in quite heavy soils, while peaches, plums, quinces and cherries will succeed best in soils of a loamy, sandy or gravelly nature. Certain varieties of peaches will produce good crops of choice fruit even on light sandy soil that would not grow any other crop with success. A good deal depends upon conditions which should be carefully studied by the planter.

Varieties to Plant

The selection of varieties is very important. Mistakes in selecting varieties have been made by the best and most experienced fruit growers. It is well to observe and profit by the experience of others. With most varieties it is purely a question of locality and soil. Experience in many things is the best teacher. We must make use of the experience of others, who have gone over the road and paid the bills for such experience. In planting an orchard for market, it is well to consult for advise those who have experience and knowledge, observing carefully the success and failures of varieties fruiting in your vicinity. It is also well to consult a reliable nurseryman, and in this connection we cheerfully offer our services. Our extensive Experimental Orchards, and our wide range of experience and knowledge in growing fruit for market, enable us to give good advice to planters. We will answer all questions in this respect honestly and fairly. Planters may consult us with utmost confidence.

The Best Stock to Plant

The best stock to plant irrespective of climate and location, is such as is grown in a cool, temperate and healthy climate. Take Michigan for instance. No disease or injurious scale insect has had its origin here. Trees grown in this climate are hardier and better adapted for transplanting than those grown in milder climates, and will make lasting and profitable orchards.

" Over the Hills to the Poor House." Plant an Orchard and Save Remorse.

BLOCKS OF TREES BY THE MILE.

Some of our blocks of trees are over a mile in length. The scenery in summer along the three main nursery driveways is attractive beyond description. The rich, glossy foliage of well-grown trees waving in the breeze upon their handsome bodies, the beautiful roses, shrubbery in variegated colors blooming by the thousands, stately ornamental trees and many new and rare species of evergreens, present an appearance which can not fail to bring forth exclamations of wonder and admiration from any visitor. While the public at large is not permitted to use these elegant driveways as a thoroughfare, visitors who come to see the nurseries are privileged to go anywhere they please, provided they will not disturb anything or annoy the men at work A drive through these nurseries is a privilege which no visitor to this city, should fail to avail himself of.

Distances For Planting

Apples........	30 to 35 feet apart.	Grapes	8 ft. apart.
Pears, Stand.	16 to 20 feet apart.	Gooseberries	4 to 6 feet apart,
" Dwarf	12 " 16 " "	Currants	4 to 6 " "
Cherries.....	16 " 20 " "	Raspberries, Red .	2 x 7 " "
Plums..	16 " 20 " "	Raspberries, Black..	3 x 7 " "
Peaches.....	16 " 20 " "	Blackberries	3 x 7 " "
Quinces.....	12 " 16 " "	Strawberries	1 x 4 " "
Apricots....	16 " 20 " "		

Number of Trees and Plants to an Acre.

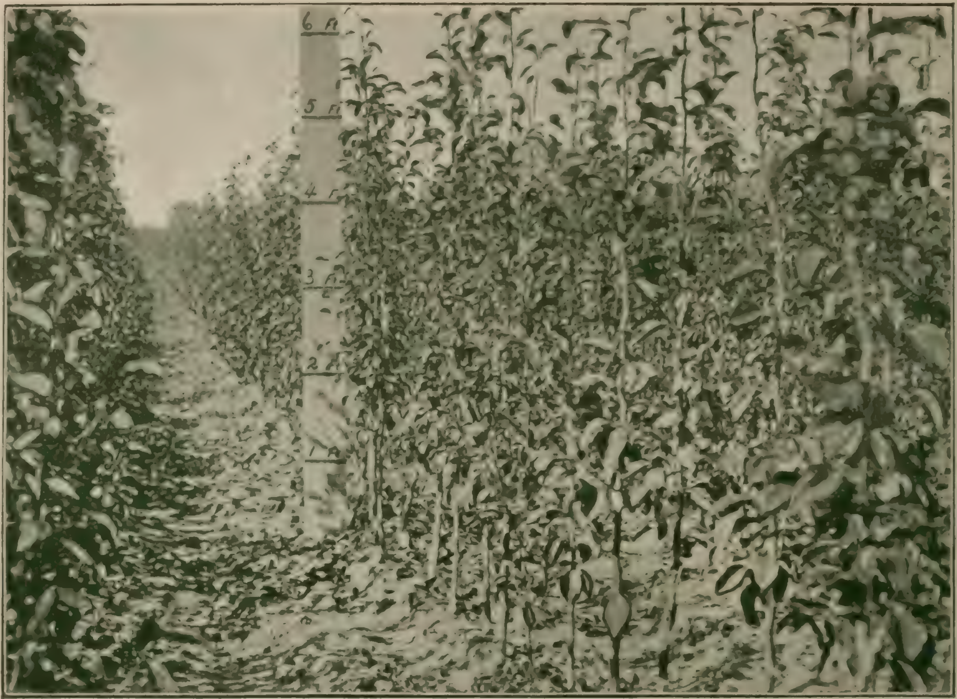
At 4 feet apart each way	2723	At 16 feet apart each way	170
" 5 " " " "	1742	" 18 " " " "	134
" 6 " " " "	1210	" 20 " " " "	109
" 8 " " " "	681	" 25 " " " "	70
" 10 " " " "	435	" 30 " " " "	50
" 12 " " " "	302	" 33 " " " "	40

Instructions For Transplanting

Immediately after receiving your trees or plants from the nursery, moisten thoroughly and wrap or cover to prevent drying out, after which take them home at once, and heel in without delay. Cover all the roots good and deep, and moisten the soil if necessary. Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries should be kept in cellar well dampened until ready to plant. Be sure to keep the stock moist all the time until planted.

Root Pruning Before Planting

The roots of trees, grapes, gooseberries and currants should be carefully pruned before planting. For this purpose use a sharp knife, and cut off all ends, also broken and bruised roots, smoothly from the under side. The wounds thus made will callous over very soon and throw out strong roots, making the tree vigorous and lasting.



BLOCK OF WHOLE-ROOT ONE-YEAR-OLD DWARF PEARS.

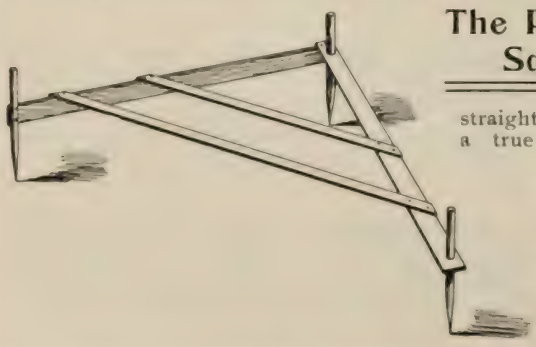
The wonderful growing power in our soil accounts in a measure for the phenomenal growth of our business. To grow dwarf pears 6 feet high in one year was something unknown in former years. The secret lies right down in the soil, and the way it is prepared before planting. Few people ever dream of having the soil analyzed by an expert chemist, much less to study the mechanical and physical properties of the soil. We probe this subject thoroughly and have gone to some expense along this line in the employment of an expert chemist in order to find the deficiencies, in what goes to make up the elements of a perfect soil, viz: potash, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, humus, etc. We find that scientific methods may be employed along this line with very satisfactory results.

Crown Pruning

The work of pruning the tops of trees may be done either before or after planting. If done after planting, care should be exercised not to loosen the trees in the ground. We advise top pruning of grapes and small fruits after planting.

Pruning Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry. Prune off all branches except the upper three or four; these cut back to spurs about six inches in length. Good judgment is necessary in selecting branches for the crown, such as will form an evenly-balanced head.

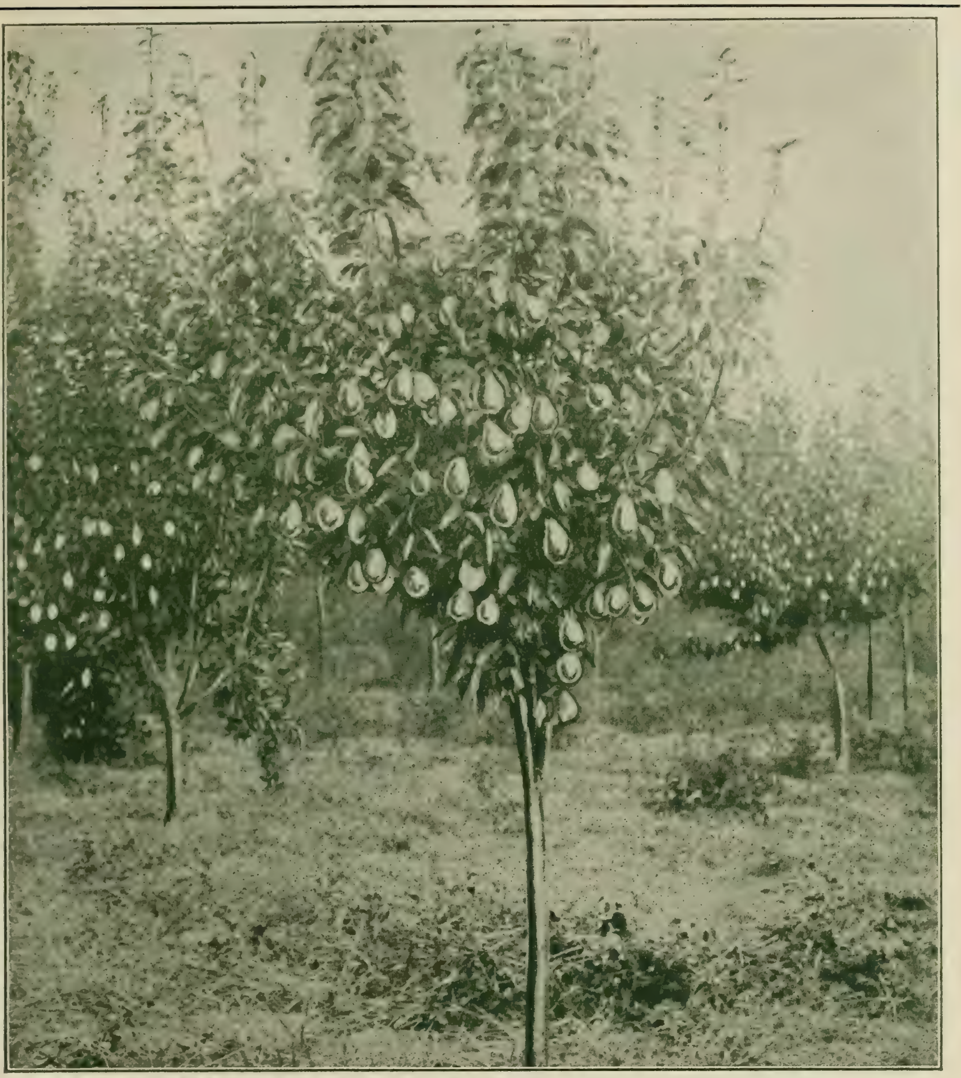
Pruning Peach Trees. Cut back the entire top to three feet from the ground after being planted; prune off all branches, leaving four or five spurs about two inches long at the top. In other words, trim to a straight whip with a few spurs at the top, two inches long. Where there are no branches at the top after heading in, trim to a straight whip. Peach trees of smaller grades should be headed a few inches lower.



The Planting Square

A wooden square is made out of fence boards eight feet long, dressed and perfectly straight. They are nailed so as to form a true triangle, using for the purpose a common carpenter's square. In platting an orchard always begin on a square, and the planting square will be found excellent for this purpose. By sighting across the field over the stakes on the planting square a perfect square of the orchard is obtained.

"This World would be a Fleeting Show," if Greening's Trees didn't Grow.



C. DE NANTES PEAR TREE IN ORCHARD THE THIRD YEAR.

The early bearing qualities of this variety has attracted widespread attention. This picture was taken from a tree in our C. de Nantes orchard of 23 acres, the third season after planting. The fruit is always large, perfect in shape, smooth, firm, strictly first class in quality, yellow with red cheek; flesh very juicy, rich and melting; season late fall and early winter. A colored illustration of this pear will be seen on another page of this catalogue. The growing of pears for market with us is a matter of commercial importance. Our pear orchards exceed 60 acres and are a source of great profit to us.

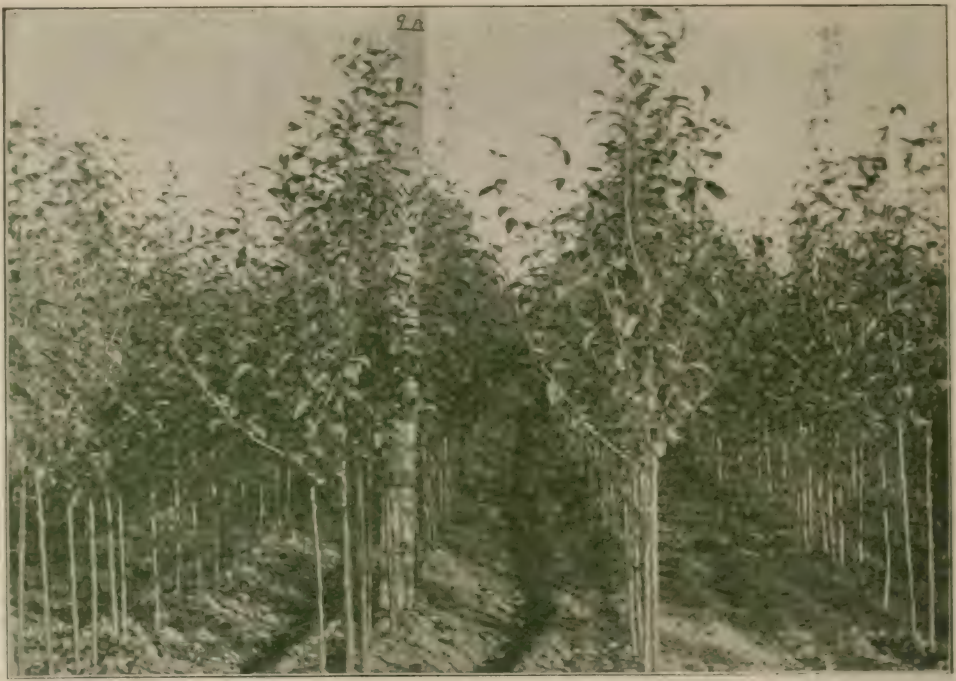
Staking Out the Orchard

After the ground has been squared up and stake placed at each corner of the field to be planted, stretch a rope or strong wire from stake to stake, staking the distances the trees are to be planted along the wire, and proceed in this way until you get around the field. When planting a large orchard use wire instead of a rope line, and have a rim soldered around the wire at the exact distance you desire to plant the trees apart, all along the wire, then stretch the wire with the rows, and drive a stake exactly at each rim on the wire; after you have completed the staking out of your orchard in this manner you will find it to be straight in every direction.

Heeling in Before Planting

Dig a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, loosen the lower band of bundle, wet the trees thoroughly, place them into the trench and cover carefully, pressing the ground down with the foot. Trees which are received in the fall for spring planting should be heeled in during the winter 18 inches deep,

The Banner Peach and Banana Apple are the two eyes of the fruit grower,



POSSIBILITIES IN GROWING STANDARD PEAR.

BLOCK OF TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

The growing of standard pear for commercial trade has been a specialty with us for years. Endowed by Dame Nature with a temperate, even climate, devoid of extremes in drought and sudden severe changes of the weather, we are favored with advantages for growing the pear tree, found no where else in America—a very broad claim, indeed. Nurserymen and planters, however, knowing our conditions will not dispute it. Our annual output exceeds 500,000 pear trees. The pear tree is by all odds the most difficult to propagate and but few nurserymen are successful in growing it. Only the strongest whole-root, branched French pear seedlings grown especially for us in France are used. There is a decided difference in the straight roots and branched roots both in price and quality. It will be noticed by the board indicator on our illustration that some of the trees stood 9 feet high. When we take into consideration that several years ago it was thought impossible to grow a salable standard pear tree under 3 years, the success in our present system of growing pear may be better appreciated. With such trees it is our aim to secure permanent patrons.

placing the trees at an angle of 45 degrees, opening up the bundles and being careful to fill the soil well in among the roots. The trees thus heeled in should be well banked up over winter and planted out early in the spring. For heeling in over winter select a place where water will not stand, away from buildings and meadows, out in the open field, where mice will not injure them. Heeling in over winter applies to tender trees and plants, especially peach trees. At least two thirds of the bodies should be covered. Cover trees after heeling in with Evergreen boughs if obtainable. Many leading fruit growers prefer fall shipment, and heeling in over winter; the advantage claimed is in having the stock for very early spring planting.

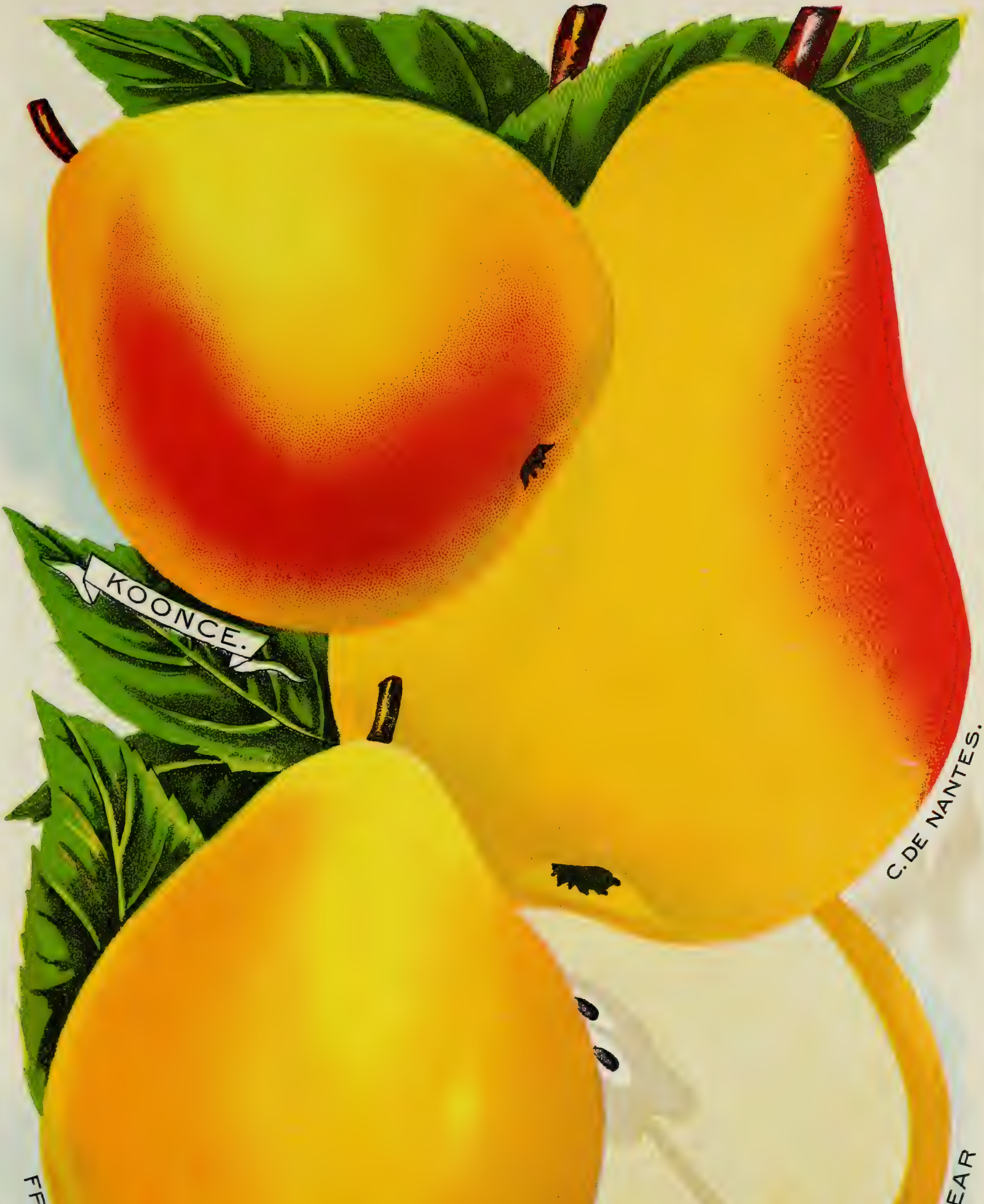
Agents Wanted.

EVERY AGENT FURNISHED WITH LICENSE AND CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.

Farmers, fruit growers, mechanics and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our specialties and high grade Nursery stock, will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable Agents.

We claim the distinction of being the Largest Growers of Standard Pear Trees in the World.

And the Conrath Raspberry is his radiant face, beaming with joy,


KOONCE.
C. DE NANTES.
FRENCH PEAR
FRENCH PEAR
ROCHESTER LITH. CO. ROCH. N.Y.

C. De NANTES— Early winter. Most profitable pear in cultivation.
KOONCE—Very early. Highest quality. Claimed to be blight proof.
FRENCH PEAR—Grows 100 feet high. Great bearer. Rich, juicy, excellent.

BLOCK OF WHOLE-ROOT ONE-YEAR-OLD CHERRY.

This wonderful growth in one year was the result of an experiment in spraying with sulphate of copper and lime. The spraying outfit illustrated in this catalogue was used, and an application of the solution as described in this catalogue under "Spraying" was made about every two weeks during the growing season. It was our object to discover the difference in growth by preserving the foliage. The test proved an unbounded success beyond all anticipation, and we shall continue this method of spraying in the future at regular intervals of about two weeks We find that by adding a small portion of Paris green to the solution that it has a tendency to destroy all the insects harboring among the foliage of the trees. Under this treatment we are assured of a strong, continuous growth of trees during the entire growing season, early ripening and hardening of the wood in the fall, a larger and thriftier growth and a more handsome and desirable tree for the orchard.

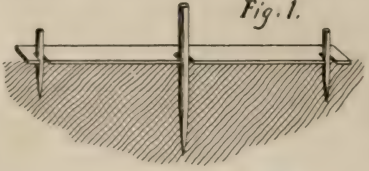


Fig. 1.

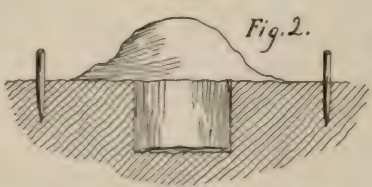


Fig. 2.

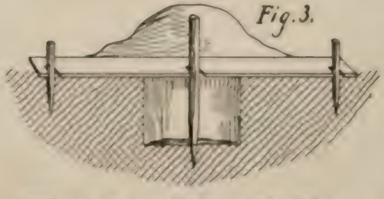


Fig. 3.

The Planting Board

This is a board five or six inches wide and about five feet long, notched as shown on the picture. It is used in digging holes, so that the stake may be placed exactly where it stood before digging the hole. In digging the hole place the board at the middle notch against the stake, and drive small stakes in end notches as shown in Fig. 1. Next remove board and dig the hole, leaving end stakes in place, Fig. 2. After the hole is completed replace the board in two end stakes, placing the stake in the hole as shown in Fig. 3. The idea in using this device is to get the stake exactly in the place where it stood before digging the hole. In planting, set trees close against the stake, and always on the same side of the stake throughout the field, and you will find your orchard to be perfectly straight in every direction.

Planting the Trees

When the soil is well prepared, a hole should be dug large enough to admit the roots in their natural position, say two feet square and twenty inches deep. The earth to fill in and about the roots should be well pulverized; then fill the hole with loose earth so as to bring the tree about an inch lower than it stood in the nursery; place the tree in position, fill in fine mellow soil between and around the roots with the hand, arranging all the roots in their natural position, and packing the soil carefully

BLOCK OF WHOLE-ROOT TWO-YEAR-OLD CHERRY TREES.

Constantly having in mind the growing of the best that the judicious expenditure of time and money can bring forth, we have given some attention to the study of fruit tree seedlings used in our business for propagating. As a result of our experiment, we have selected from among the various species of cherry seedling the "Mahaleb," noted for its hardiness, vigor of growth and strong fruiting power. In the illustration above will be noticed a strong, thrifty growth, such as is rarely seen in a nursery. Whole-root Mahaleb seedlings of strong caliber were used in this block. The soil is a heavy black loam, underlaid with a porous clay sub-soil, very rich, thoroughly under-drained, and emminently adapted for growing trees. This is supplemented by a perfect system of spraying for the prevention of any possible fungous, and the destruction of insects. Can there be any doubt as to our ability to grow good trees under such circumstances?

around them. Fill to the top and press down the earth around the tree with the foot; throw a bucket of water around each tree to settle the ground, and scatter a little soil on top to prevent baking. **Mulching**, with a covering of straw manure or leaf mould after planting, is highly beneficial and will often save the tree in dry seasons. Dwarf Pear should be planted four or five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Planting Grape Vines

Plant 8x8 feet apart for trellis and 6x8 feet for stake culture. Dig holes same as for trees. Place the vine in the hole so that the first two buds next to the stem will come on a level with the surface; spread the roots in their natural spreading position, fill in the earth over the first layer of roots and press down the soil firmly with the foot; then spread the second layer of roots, fill in the balance of the hole and press gently with foot. After planting trim the vine back to two buds. A strong stake four feet long should be driven in at each vine to support the canes the first two years.

Planting Small Fruits

The soil should be mellow and rich. Plant Red Raspberries 2x7 feet apart; Black Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, 3x7 feet apart. Conrath and Columbian Raspberries, on account of their vigor of growth, should be planted 4x8 feet apart; Currants and Gooseberries, 4x6 feet apart; Strawberries for field culture 1x4 feet, and for garden 1x2 feet apart. Plant small fruits about one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, except strawberries, which should be planted so as to leave the crown even with the surface—too deep planting will smother the plant. Spread the roots in planting small fruits as much as possible, and press the earth over the roots firmly but gently. If planted in the fall, cover with coarse straw manure to prevent the plants from being heaved out during the winter. After planting cut back the tops to four to five inches from the ground.

Planting Ornamental Trees

Plant same as fruit trees, except that larger holes should be dug to accomodate the roots. The ground should be pressed down firmly over the roots with the foot. Two-thirds of the tops should be cut off on all ornamental trees, except Cut-leaved Birch and Horse Chestnuts, which should

Three of a kind beats two pairs, but the C. de Nantes beats all Pears.

OUR EXPERIMENTAL PEAR ORCHARD.

"To discover truth is the best happiness of an individual; to communicate it the greatest blessing he can bestow upon society,"—TOWNSEND. To discover the truth with relation to the varieties of fruit, their qualities, adaptability, hardiness and possibly to find new discoveries in the field of horticulture, we began some years ago on our grounds with the planting of experimental orchards. The object in view was to acquire a thorough knowledge in horticulture both practical and scientific, and then to disseminate such knowledge of our experiments through the channels of our publications—"The North American Horticulturist" and "Greening's Fruit Growers' Guide." The former a monthly magazine devoted to fruit growing, landscape gardening and kindred subjects, subscription price 50c a year.

Greening's Fruit Growers' Guide" is a copyrighted book in pamphlet form, written by C. E. Greening, and is a complete instructor in fruit growing, marketing and spraying; arranged in a very handy and concise form, price 50c, postpaid, or mailed free to subscribers to N. A. Horticulturist paying in advance. The orchard shown above has been the admiration of thousands of visitors. Notable is the perfection in pruning to a well-balanced head. The white trunks shown on the picture displays an application of the celebrated **California tree wash**, as described under "Practical Hints" in this catalogue. See index on last page.

not be healed in. Care should be taken to prune the tops so that the trees will make a well balanced and uniform top. The forming of the crown is regulated entirely by the pruning. On some kinds of trees it may be necessary to tie to a strong stake to hold the tree firmly to its place. Wrap the trunks of Maples with building paper four or five feet from the ground up to keep out borers. Irrigate in dry seasons.

Evergreens

Soak the ground thoroughly after planting, and apply a thick covering of straw manure over the surface for several feet around the tree to retain the moisture in the soil. Shade the trees with cloth, burlap or paper to prevent the hot sun from striking the tree for the first two or three weeks, or until the tree starts to grow.

Planting and Pruning Shrubbery and Roses

Make the soil rich by applying well rotted barnyard manure which should be worked in with the soil. Trim off all the ends of roots; plant shrubbery two inches and Roses three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, pressing the ground firmly over the roots. Cut back tops on Roses leaving four inches above ground. On shrubbery trim up lower branches so as to form a well balanced head, and cut back two-thirds of top. All sprouts growing out of the ground on roses should be removed as soon as discovered, and should be cut close to the stalk so as to prevent further sprouting. This is very important, as the wild sprouts if allowed to grow up will surely smother the grafted part. Cover Roses during the winter with leaves or straw. Cut back hardy Hydrangeas severely each year; other shrubbery trim out the old wood and head in a trifle each year.

NORWAY SPRUCE HEDGE. GREENINGS' PARK.

One of the attractions at the nursery are the Norway spruce hedges, a picture of one of these being herewith shown. Being an evergreen of great beauty, hardiness, and vigor of growth, it is eminently adapted for hedges and wind breaks. For the protection against storms, to fruit crops, this variety has not as yet been fully appreciated. In seasons of frequent heavy winds, a Norway spruce wind break may prove a saving of a big crop. The cost of the trees is within reach of everybody. If planted 10 or 12 feet apart, to windward along the fences and boarders of farms, they grow to be large trees which by their beauty and protection greatly add to the value of property.

Part Two

CHAPTER ON FRUIT GROWING.

Practical Hints

Cultivation. Cultivate your orchards, at given times, just the same as you do your corn, potato, or root crops. Cultivate to force the tree as hard as possible the first years. After the third year avoid cultivating deep. Plow shallow in an orchard ; if you turn up many roots it means injury. Keep free from weeds and animals.

Crops to grow in an Orchard ; What and when. Hoed farm crops, such as corn, beans, potatoes, tobacco, etc, may be grown the first two years in a peach orchard ; the first three years in a plum and cherry orchard ; the first three or four years in a pear and quince orchard, and the first five or six years in an apple orchard ; winter banana apple orchard the first three years on account of early and abundant bearing. Orchards should not be seeded to grass. Cropping orchard land exhausts the plant food in the soil. Exceptions should be made to the above where the soil is in poor physical condition when the soil should be improved by keeping out all farm crops and applying the proper fertilizer. **Keep out all farm crops from bearing orchards.**

Implements. A disc or spring tooth harrow seems to be about the best all around implement to use during the dry summer season, especially in light soil. A man with harrow and team can go over a large space in a day, and keep down the weeds in a large orchard at a small expense if worked at the right time, In heavy soils, shallow plowing in the fall is very essential. Harrow and work crosswise and lengthwise. Use a hoe around the trees.

Manuring. In bearing orchards liberal manuring broadcast is advised. Barnyard manure stands in the lead as an all around fertilizer. For peaches, cherries and plums a fertilizer rich in potash and phosphoric acid is best. **Ashes** in sandy soils or on lands deficient in potash, are of greatest value. They should be spread broadcast over the surface and harrowed in. The value of ashes as a fertilizer for fruit crops is not being sufficiently appreciated ; they are highly recommended by such authorities as Prof. Bailey, and we notice that all fruit growers using them usually grow the finest fruit. Every bushel of ashes should be saved and kept in a dry place for future use. **Plowing under green crops,** leguminous plants such as crimson clover, cow peas or field peas are excellent for recuperating bearing orchards. Sow crimson clover during August, work in with harrow, and

GREENINGS' BICYCLE PATH.

Constantly having in mind the improvement of the highways we have built at our expense, a bicycle path leading from the city to our nursery grounds and office, a distance of one and one-half miles. It is constructed of ground lime stone, is as smooth as a floor, and is kept in perfect condition at our expense. It is conceded by many that this path is one of the finest in the country. It is the delight of cyclers, and many fast records have been made on it.

turn under the crop the following season when in bloom. Sow cow peas about May 15th, and turn under in fall before frost. Sow field peas May 1st and turn under when ripe, allowing the seeds to grow a second crop to be turned under in fall before frost.

Wash the trees every spring with weak lye or soap suds. The best tree wash which can be applied to trees is composed in the following formula:

The Famous California Tree Wash. Slake eight pounds of fresh lime with hot water, and thin with water so that it can be stirred nicely; add two pounds of sulphur, mixing thoroughly; take five ounces of sulphuric acid and dilute it with two-thirds water; mix the whole so as to make a thick heavy whitewash. Apply to the body and large branches with a brush. We would urge the use of this wash in orchards, as it is the most wonderful application ever discovered for producing smooth and healthy bodies.

Keep Out the Borers. Fruit trees, especially peaches, are apt to be troubled with borers. The best remedy which has come to our notice is to mound up in the fall, leaving it until the following July, then hoe away and if the borer has made a start dig it out. Ashes spread around the tree and worked in, is also a splendid remedy.

Spray your orchards when there is danger of being injured by insects or fungous diseases. (See spraying.)

Read the North American Horticulturist published by us, and issued monthly; the most complete Horticultural adviser in circulation. It is a journal on Fruit Growing and contains timely hints that are valuable. Send fifty cents for a year's subscription.

For Healing Bruised Trees. Take clay soil three parts and one part of fresh cow dung, mix thoroughly to a paste; then carve the edges of the wound with a sharp knife, so as to leave a smooth edge all around the wound. Apply the mixture about one inch thick over the wound, then bandage with cloth torn into strips.

Overcome Evil with Good; Root out the Unproductive Orchard.

THE ORIGINAL WINTER BANANA APPLE TREE.

Among the many photographs shown in this catalogue there is none which is so highly treasured by us as the one above shown. Conspicuous in the foreground is the old gentleman, Mr. D. M. Flory, the originator of the Winter Banana apple, who will be seen standing on the ladder, gazing with evident delight on the bounteous spread of Nature's best giving, a full crop of beautiful and luscious Winter Banana apples. Mr. Flory, 81 years of age at this writing, has been a benefactor to mankind inasmuch as he has discovered a variety of fruit which will stand as a memorial to him far into future ages. The tree shown in the picture was planted by him over thirty years ago, and is the result of an experiment in sowing some apple seed, from which sprung the now famous Winter Banana apple. A full description, also a colored illustration of the apple is given in this catalogue. Every tree of this variety shipped from the nursery is trade-marked.

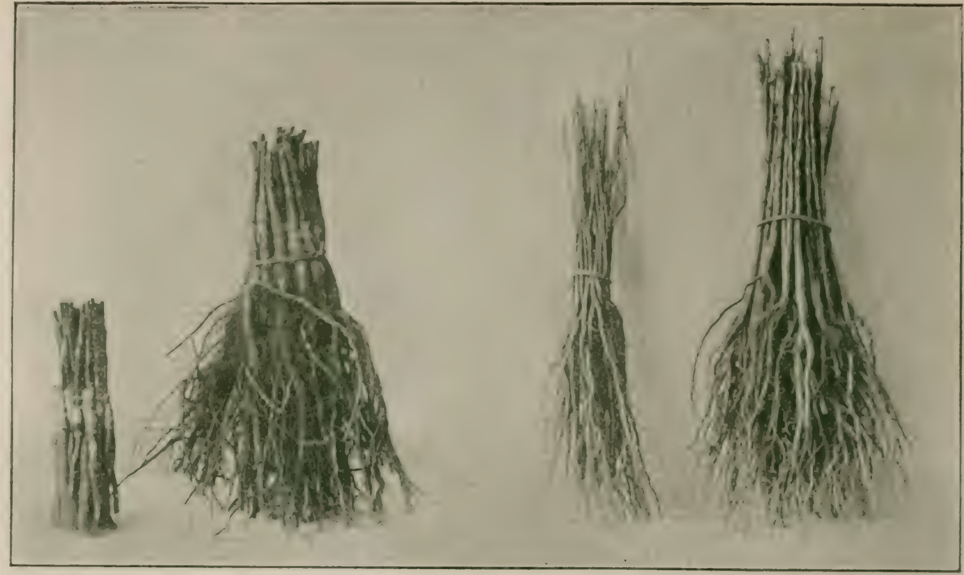
Read about our new, late ripening peach, the "Banner" offered in this catalogue for the first time, also the other specialties of highest order, the Winter Banana Apple, New Prolific Peach, Wickson Plum, Brusseler Braune Cherry, the latest, largest and best of all cherries in cultivation, etc.

Thinning. An important operation with a good fruit crop is to thin it. It must be done at the right time, to insure best results. It should be done on peaches and plums before the seed formation has progressed very far. Thinning increases the size of the fruit remaining, and increases the profits every time it is done right. It requires some nerve to do thinning properly.

To Make Trees Bear. To promote fruitfulness on trees which have attained bearing size and which show no inclination of beginning to bear, the following method will be found effectual and safe : Take a sharp knife and make three circles two feet from the ground around the trunk of the tree, about four inches apart, cutting way through the bark. The interruption caused in the flow of the sap will check the growth of the wood and produce the formation of fruit buds for the next season. This should be done early in July.

When to Prune Orchards. From careful observation, and many years of actual experience, we recommend pruning orchards during March. If there is so much to be done that more time is required, begin middle of February.

Pruning Tools, How to Use. Provide yourself with a good pruning saw, a strong, sharp pruning knife, a large and a small pruning shear, and a suitable ladder. In pruning make your cut so as to leave a small shoulder below, inclining the cut inwards so as to come out even above. Many orchards are ruined by cutting the branches too close to the body below, making a large and ugly wound which seldom heals over. When large branches are cut off, paint the wound with white lead paint to prevent cracking.



PIECE-ROOT GRAFTS

WHOLE-ROOT GRAFTS.

No. 2 SEEDLINGS

No. 1 SEEDLINGS.

A LESSON IN PIECE-ROOT vs. WHOLE-ROOT TREES.

Above is shown the piece-root and whole-root graft; both are grafted on the same grade of stock, each of the bundles containing twenty-five grafts. Question: Which of the two kinds of grafts will make the strongest and best trees? Hands up, please, all that know. (All hands go up.) Answer: The whole-roots will make the strongest and best trees. Correct; the opinion is unanimous. Another problem. If you were to plant an orchard which would you prefer, trees grown from No. 1 or No. 2 seedlings? Answer: The No. 1 seedlings have more growing power, the roots and tops are stronger, and will make the best orchard trees. Any child can answer these questions. Still there are nurserymen who will argue that just as good results from No. 2 seedlings may be expected as from the No. 1 grade of stock. Many nurserymen also stand for piece-root grafts, evidently because they are cheaper by less than one-half than whole-root grafts We use only the strongest kind of whole-root seedlings throughout, and the result is most gratifying,

The Apple Orchard

Prune every year. Aim to develope and maintain a uniform, well-balanced head. Avoid cutting off large limbs if possible. Prune during March. Note the habits of the tree; if spreading in growth confine your pruning more to the side branches, if pyramidal in growth, thin the center, so that the sun and air will have free access. Sun makes color; the richer the color, and larger the size the greater your profits. Don't prune off too much, but at the same time don't be afraid to take off where necessary. After a tree is planted the head should be trained in the right direction, and balanced so as to be able to carry a heavy weight of fruit without bending to the ground or breaking. We wish to impress the reader with the importance of moderately heading in the young apple orchard each year and the cutting out of all suckers and shoots which might interfere with free circulation of air. It also pays to thin the fruit. Fertilize to keep up the vitality and bearing power of the tree. A crop of crimson clover, field peas or cow peas plowed under occasionally is of great benefit to the bearing orchard. Apply ashes whenever they can be obtained. Spray for sound and large fruit. It pays to plant good varieties.

The Pear Orchard

To produce the ideal tree, pruning the first few years is the most essential point. A rule which should be remembered is to prune trees so far as possible with a pruning knife or shears. The idea is to form the framework of the tree while young, or before it begins to bear. The first three years cut back all the leading top shoots a third or a half of the preceding year's growth. Straggly growers like Clapp's, Vicar, Nellis, etc., should be pruned from below so as to keep the branches off the ground when fruiting; at the same time the tops should be shortened in. With varieties such as C. de Nantes, Kieffer, and others of erect growth, the pruning should be confined to heading in and thinning the top. Thinning is strongly advised. Cultivate constantly, and fertilize thoroughly. Remove all the black and scaly bark on the trunk, and large branches, with a sharp knife. Cut out the black surface bark down to the fresh under bark; don't overlook as it will eventually kill the tree if left on. For market plant the C. de Nantes pear which ripens late and brings big prices **Dwarf Pears.** Head in same as Standard Pears, fertilize with stable manure. Apply the California tree wash every spring.

Have you Read the History of our Humble Beginning on Page two?

OUR BANNER BLOCK OF BANNER PEACH TREES.

Here we show a block of peach trees, representing five months' growth from bud, of salable size, all pruned up ready to be dug with the steam digger. In this climate peach trees make a strong, hardy, healthy growth, and ripen up their wood early in the fall. Insects and fungous diseases on peach trees are things unknown in this locality. The most scrupulous attention is given the varieties so as to have them pure and true to name. A new method of pruning has a tendency to make the body smooth and symmetrical; all have straight leaders and in this respect are above comparison with Eastern or Southern grown peach trees which are frequently very forked crooked and knotty. The trees shown are of the Banner variety, a peach ripening after Late Crawford, and which has very superior qualities to other late ripening varieties. See colored illustration and description.

The Plum Orchard

Feed the bearing plum orchard heavily with ashes and manure. Keep up the growth and vitality by constant and thorough cultivation. The plum is very likely to overbear, and it will pay to thin. Shortening in the tops, especially on young, fast growing trees, should not be overlooked each year, especially Japan varieties, quite severely, from one-third to one-half of past year's growth. Spray for insects; see chapter on spraying. Cut out black knot and burn the affected parts as soon as discovered. We recommend the Japan varieties for profits, they are less subjected to disease and insects. Our leaders are Wickson, the latest and largest of all Japan varieties, also Burbank.

The Cherry Orchard

Use ashes for fertilizer, spreading broadcast over the ground around the tree. Avoid banking up ashes against the body of the tree, as they will injure the bark and kill the tree. Remove suckers from trunks; head in some each year while the trees are young, and thin the tops moderately. Cherries will thrive in places where other trees would fail, and will bear fine crops under conditions very unfavorable to all other kinds of fruit. They respond, however, to good cultivation and are profitable to a degree, if cared for and sprayed. Watch the slug which eats the lining off the leaves. Apply slacked lime or dry ashes to destroy slugs. We are introducing the **Brusseler Braune Cherry,** originated in Poland, which we predict will occupy front rank among profitable and fine cherries. It ripens two weeks later than other sorts now in cultivation, is of Morello type, very hardy, fruit large, of brownish red, thick meat, small pit.

The Peach Orchard

The matter of soil for a peach orchard we find from experience to be of less importance than we have formerly mentioned. Some great surprises have been sprung on us, since writing up our last catalogue, and facts, though stubborn things, must be taken into consideration if we desire to be honest in our views. While we would not advise planting on heavy clay soil, yet, we find that peaches can be grown on almost any kind of soil. It is true some varieties prefer a light, while others seem to succeed best on a heavier soil, hence it is well for those planting on a large scale to study these things to a certain extent. We would recommend good cultivation the entire season. Some will argue that it is wrong to cultivate a peach

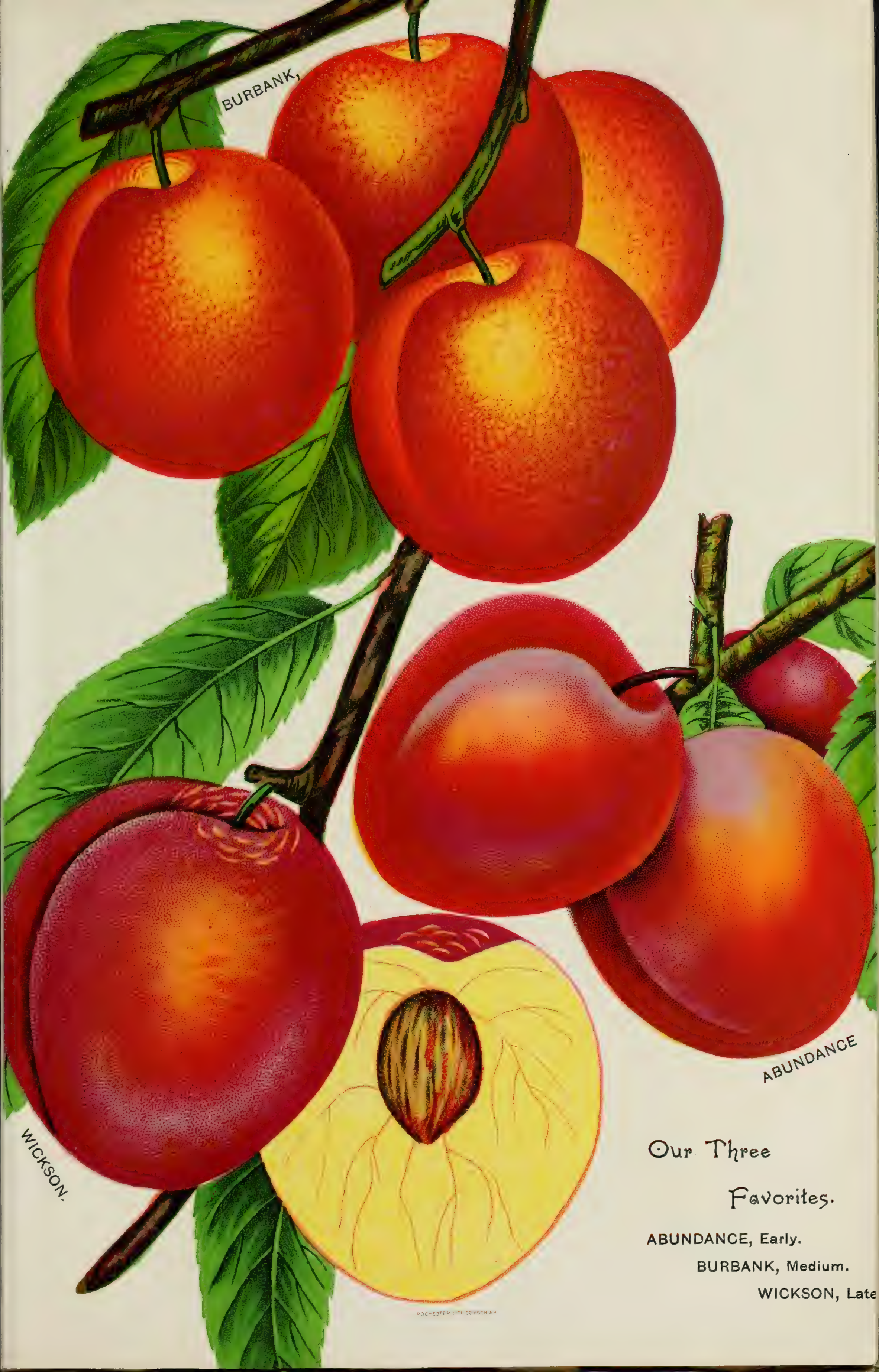
It is Sharper than a Serpent's Tooth to Have a Thankless Child.

BLOCK OF ONE-YEAR-OLD STANDARD PEAR.

This block represents the finest growth we have ever been able to produce in our nurseries. It is the ideal block of what goes to make up the best achievements in the production of the pear tree. A strong healthy and vigorous growth; some of the trees as will be seen towering far above a man's head. This is a result of one season's growth on soil prepared under new and scientific methods. A triumph indeed over the old way of growing trees.

orchard after fruiting. We have watched these things for many years and have come to the conclusion that this theory is wrong. The right way is to keep the trees growing all the time during the summer and then have them to ripen up of their own account in the fall. If the soil is not worked, buds are apt to ripen early and a new growth will often start just before the close of the growing season, causing the buds to swell, and new shoots to start, only to be injured by frost. We do not recommend summer pruning, except to keep off suckers. The matter of pruning is of prime importance in peach culture. There is a wide range of ideas among growers about pruning. We draw to a large extent on our own knowledge in laying down a method of pruning which we recommend to be followed by our thousands of patrons growing peaches. A peculiarity of the top is that it makes a much greater growth, under favorable conditions, than the root can possibly maintain in full vigor especially during its first fruiting years. In pruning, the habits and peculiarities of varieties should be studied, as well as soil and location. Peaches naturally grow an open head, but in most cases it is necessary to thin for an open top, so that sunshine may reach the fruit, and produce color. The first year after planting be careful to form your head in the right proportion and shape. Prune to secure a body 24 inches to the first limb on bearing sized trees. Prune to three or four main branches after the first year

It is Sharper Still to Have no Winter Banana Apples to Eat.


BURBANK,
ABUNDANCE
WICKSON.

Our Three Favorites.

ABUNDANCE, Early.
BURBANK, Medium.
WICKSON, Late

ROCHESTER LITH CO ROCH NY

OVER 500,000 PEACH TREES IN BUD IN ONE SOLID BLOCK.

An ocean of trees, yet only a small portion of our annual output. Our peach trees are grown from the genuine natural peach seed, gathered for us under contract in the mountains of Tennessee. Trees grown from this seed have all the health, vigor and hardiness of the original natural stock retained and preserved, and will make profitable and lasting orchards. The average height of trees in this block of trees when photographed, at 4 months old, was about 4 feet, such wonderful growth being the result of plowing under two heavy crops of cow peas and the liberal application of stable manure. It will be seen that soil culture before planting is a matter of prime importance with us.

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and these head in about one-third of past season's growth. The second and third year head in about one-third and remove small branches one or two feet up on the large limbs. Aim to build up a strong framework, such as will carry a heavy crop of fruit. Remove suckers. Prune to umbrella shape, open in the center. Follow up the heading-in method right along, at first to build up the tree, and afterwards for the purpose of thinning the fruit, which in most all cases is set much too heavy. **Thinning** by hand before there is too much growth of seed is absolutely necessary when large and fine fruit is desired. Thin so as to keep the fruit two or three inches apart. Prune during March when tree is dormant. Apply ashes for fertilizer in liberal quantities, where the soil is deficient in potash, especially on sandy soil. For market select varieties of good size, fine color, high quality, and above all, hardy sorts and good shippers; varieties like "Banner," and "New Prolific," which will always command the markets, no matter how plentiful fruit may be. It will pay the reader to study into the high qualities and market value of these varieties and to read the indorsements of growers and authorities. See illustrations and descriptions.

The Quince Orchard

Prune in tree form. Remove suckers and dead branches. Trim in symmetrical form; thin out branches moderately in center when too crowded. Fertilize with rich stable manure; cultivate often; thin out when bearing too freely. Select a sandy or loamy soil.

The Vineyard

For a vineyard, select a good, healthy, warm soil, well drained, and if possible, an elevated location; if sloping towards the South, so much the better. Run the rows North and South. Plant eight feet apart each way. Plow deep, or subsoil the ground before planting. Keep the soil well worked and use barnyard manure and ashes as fertilizer. Remove all sprouts coming out of the ground on bearing vines. Train your vines on wire trellises. Tie up the vines at least three times during the season. Heading in the overhanging branches on bearing vines to ripen the wood and fruit should be done about August 15th. Place the posts for wire trellises 24 feet apart. Brace the end post securely. Fasten the wire with staples driven three-fourths the way in. Posts should be at least 8 feet long and set 2½ feet into the ground. Fasten the first wire 24 inches, the second 44 inches and the third 64 inches from the ground. Use No. 11 iron wire. Plow shallow up to the vines in the Fall and away from them in the spring, and cultivate thoroughly during the Summer.

CAROLINA POPLAR. GIGANTIC GROWTH IN TWO YEARS.

Here is shown a row of Carolina Poplars, two years old, as grown on our grounds last season. These trees made the astounding growth of from fourteen to sixteen feet in two years. Being a species of very rapid growth they are very desirable for planting where shade is desired quickly. Though not as handsome as the maple or elm, they will thrive and grow in low and wet soils or in severe climates, where many others fail. They have large and glossy foliage and make a dense shade.

Pruning Grape Vines

FIRST SEASON AFTER PLANTING. Cut back all young wood except two buds, allowing one of these to grow up.

SECOND SEASON. If the cane has made a growth of 4 feet or over the first season, cut down to within 2 feet of the ground, allowing no more than four or five of the upper buds to grow; all lower ones should be rubbed off during May. In case the vine has made but a feeble growth, it should be cut down again to two buds and treated same as the first season.

THIRD SEASON. If the vine has made a strong and healthy growth the two previous years, two or three of the strongest canes should be left to produce fruit. These canes should be left about 2 feet long, starting at the first wire or a little below. In case the growth from the previous year is light, leave only two canes near the first wire about 12 inches long, all other suckers to be cut off.

After the third year good judgment should be used not to overtax the vine. Usually from 8 to 10 feet of young bearing wood evenly proportioned throughout the vine, either as **canes or spurs,** is about the right quantity of bearing wood to be left on a good healthy vine. One or two spurs three buds long should always be left near the first wire to produce new canes for the coming season. If trained for an arbor, all young shoots should be cut back to three buds after the fourth year; this produces a dense mass of wood and foliage and often an abundance of fruit of fair quality.

Currants and Gooseberries.

One-third of the young wood should be cut off each year. Old stems which produce but little fruit should be cut out. On bearing plants remove all branches which hang over and touch the ground. Cultivate shallow and often. Apply rotted manure as fertilizer. For destroying insects see Spraying.

Raspberries and Blackberries.

After the young leading shoots have grown out about 20 inches the first season, pinch back to 12 inches. After the first season all young shoots should be pinched back according to their strength, to 18 to 30 inches from the ground. This

No Man is Good Unless Others are Made Better by Him.

"CORDELIA," GREENING'S PLEASURE YACHT.

There are times when the busy man should cast aside his business cares and do something to relieve the strain of business requirements, something which will furnish pastime, recreation and rest for his weary soul and body, something which will bring to him renewed enjoyment of life. Situated as we are on the beautiful shores of Lake Erie, it is not at all strange that we should seek recreation and pleasure during the hot summer months on the billowy waves of the Great Lakes. The "Cordelia" is the property of Chas. E. Greening who with his family spends part of his summer vacation cruising on the lakes It is built on a new plan, having a torpedo stern It was designed and built by the Michigan Yacht and Power Co., Detroit, Mich. the well known firm noted for fine boat building, for fair dealing and for their liberal business policy. It is finished in the finest polished mahogany, and furnished with every appliance that will add to comfort and convenience, including electric lights, etc Size 33 feet by 6½ feet beam; engine a double cylinder 12 horse power Sintz Gasoline capable of turning up 11 knots an hour. The boat is fitted out with the celebrated Patented Nonperiel Storm Awning, which can be lowered so as to exclude all water from dashing into the boat, even in the heaviest sea.

should be done as soon as the shoots are high enough, beginning about the middle of May. Each leading cane should be pinched only once during the summer. All old canes should be cut out in the fall. Three or four of the best young canes should be left in a hill to bear fruit the coming season. All others should be cut close to the ground. The pruning should be done during March; this is done by cutting back all the side branches on the young canes to spurs 8 to 10 inches long. Red varieties of Raspberries are not as long lived as black sorts, and usually require replanting on new ground after three or four crops have been taken off. A sandy, black or gravelly loam is best. To prevent rust on Blackberries use Bordeaux mixture (See Spraying). Cut out all diseased canes. **For profits the Conrath Raspberry leads them all; it is early, very large, hardy, etc. See colored illustration.**

Strawberries.

The soil for Strawberries should be made very rich. A sandy or gravelly loam is best, a black loam next, then clay. For heavy soils only the most vigorous growers should be selected. Strawberries are of two classes, the Pistillate and the Staminate. The Pistillate sorts are destitute of the stamens and require a row of Staminate (or perfect flowering) sorts to be planted among them at intervals not exceeding a rod; the former, if properly fertilized with good, perfect flowering sorts, are more prolific than those with perfect flowers, or the sorts known as Staminate. For field culture set in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart, 12 inches in row; for garden, 15 inches apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce extra fine, large fruit keep in hills, pinching off all runners as soon as they appear. Apply rotted barnyard or vegetable manure, such as muck, rotten turf, wood soil, clover or some other green crops turned under, also some ashes. In the fall, after the ground is frozen, spread a good covering of straw or leaves over the plants for protection during the winter and remove the covering before growth starts in the spring. We advise early spring planting. The first season all blossoms should be removed, so as to throw the entire vigor towards producing plants for

GREENING'S "AUTOMOBILE"

The details connected with the management of the out door work of a large nursery, are such as can only be appreciated by those familiar with this kind of work. The spring months—the shipping and planting season—is a time of greatest activity and hustle; the summer to weed, cultivate, prune and bud is a routine of care and vexation; the autumn a period of hard mental and physical strain. Nursery work has become with us both a science and an art. The study of nature, the mysteries of plant life, the treatment of the soil, furnishes a wide field for theory and practice to engage every power of the mind, but happily frequently combines pleasure with labor. Mr. Geo. A. Greening who superintends the out door work at the nursery, received the happy inspiration that life would be wearisome and monotonous without its pleasures and joys, and accordingly has contracted for an "Automobile" of the very latest modern invention As will be noticed by the picture, it is of elegant design, devoid of the clumsy and akward appearance of the old style machine.

the next season's crop. Usually after one crop is taken they should be plowed up, unless the plants are healthy and appear to be able to bear another crop. Old patches of Strawberries do not pay.

Part Three

CHAPTER ON MARKETING FRUIT.

The subject of Marketing is one of great importance. Many who are successful in growing fruit for market are often unsuccessful in disposing of their products. Few realize the importance of looking up a market before shipping time. If you have a good home market you should make the proper use of it and deal honestly with your patrons, thereby creating a demand for your products. If you depend on shipping your fruit, find a well known and established house in whom you can place your confidence and give them all the business you can. Don't overlook the value of a home market, if you have one, and don't refuse a reasonably fair cash offer for fruit in the orchard. Be cautious in shipping to unknown parties. Treat with mistrust letters of alluring and tempting character. Try to keep posted on the market. Read one or more Horticultural papers; they are the best instructors as to markets, etc. Send us 50 cents for one year's subscription for the **North American Horticulturist,** a monthly fruit growers' Journal, published by us for the benefit of patrons. It tells all about markets, fruit, crops, etc. Don't wait until the last moment before deciding what kind of package you are to use. It is poor economy to hire cheap, green and unreliable help for picking and packing. Never tolerate rough and reckless

SCIENTIFIC SOIL TREATMENT.

The matter of soil preparation for nursery purposes is one of greatest concern with us. Plant food which has been taken from the soil must be restored. The physical and mechanical condition of the soil must ever be maintained in a state of highest perfection to insure the best results, In late years we have made extensive experiments with cover crops for green manuring. Cow peas, field peas and clover have proven the most beneficial for this purpose. From two to four crops of peas are turned under and a good covering of stable manure is applied to all the fields intended for nursery purposes before planting. In this way we prepare over a hundred acres each year. This being supplemented by a most thorough system of underdrainage brings the soil in excellent condition for planting and always insures good results. In the picture will be seen our men engaged in turning under a heavy crop of cow peas which have been rolled down. Trees grown under such condition have strong, smooth and thrifty bodies and large bunches of fibrous roots, such as will satisfy the most fastidious planter.

handling of packages containing fruit. Haul fruit in a spring wagon. Ship directly after picking, as every moment's delay decreases the value of fruits. Stamp your name and address on every package ; mark on the outside of every package the variety contained. Avoid shipping soft fruits, such as berries, so as to reach the market on Saturday evening or Sunday morning. Remember that good choice fruit, well handled, properly graded, and neatly put up will always sell at good prices. Aim to grow such fruit, and then put it up in good shape. Ship in refrigerator cars if it is possible to obtain them, all kinds of small fruits, including peaches, plums and cherries, especially for distant points. Fruit dealers are not fools, and it is a difficult matter to deceive them by dishonest packing. Establish for yourself a reputation for good and honest grading and packing. Secure strong and neat packages of full measure ; don't try to pass off a short measure for a full one. In very warm weather cut holes in tight packages in which you are shipping fruit, for circulation of air. Give good full measure. Grade closely, pack honestly, pick carefully ; sort out bruised fruit,and never mix windfall with hand-picked. All fruits should be hand-picked, and handled to avoid bruising. Windfalls should be marked on the outside of the package, as such. When packing in barrels, kegs, or boxes, shake gently when half full and repeat when nearly full, to settle the fruit.

MARKETING APPLES. Gather when ripe, before they drop or are blown off by the wind. Use good judgment as to the right time to gather. If picked too soon, poor flavor and wilting of the fruit will be the result ; if left on the tree too long they will drop off and cause loss Usually, the best time to pick Winter Apples is from September 25th to October 10th.

Place the fruit in barrels or boxes, put them in a cool, dry place, and let them remain open, standing on end, until ready for shipment ; then empty carefully on straw, hay or blankets, re-sort and pack all sound fruit in barrels. Another method is to put them in a pile outdoors and cover well with straw or cornstalks, letting them remain in this condition until there is danger of them freezing, when they should be barreled up or put on the shelves in a cool cellar. Always begin to pack (also mark the varieties and the grade) on the end intended for the head.

The Cream Beauty Rose is a Wonder and Joy Forever.

LOMBARD PLUM, (GREENING'S ORCHARD)

Use windfalls and culls for drying, cider, jelly or vinegar. **For a table Apple of richest quality, for family use or market, the Winter Banana Apple stands at the head.** No fruit grown excels this apple in flavor. It is large in size, perfect in shape, and beautiful beyond description. It bears full grown fruit in two or three years. The tree is thrifty and hardy.

MARKETING PEARS. Gather before they get too soft. Pick before they get thoroughly ripe. Early varieties soften quicker than late, and for this reason require quicker handling. Strong crates either half or full bushel, packed solid, are best for shipping pears. Make two grades, and don't ship culls. Plant the best varieties, such as **C. de Nantes, a variety that brings big money,** late in the fall.

MARKETING PLUMS. Plums are classed with soft fruits and must be handled accordingly. Many of the European sorts are very poor shippers, and the growers are pleased over the introduction of a class of Plums that can safely be shipped to distant markets, namely, the **Japan sorts.** We have kept "Burbank" and "Wickson" plums on shelves in the office for 30 days during very warm weather. Pick before getting soft. Ship or sell promptly. Use a strong, stiff Climax basket, either one fifth or quarter bushel. If shipped in large baskets, they rarely ever reach their destination in good condition. Unless there is a through freight line, affording direct and quick transportation, we would advise shipping by express.

MARKETING PEACHES. The peach business has undergone somewhat of a revolution the past 8 or 10 years. Ten years ago early sorts were considered the most profitable; lately early sorts have not only proven a failure in market but in many cases it would have paid the grower to let them rot on the trees rather than to have shipped them. We write thus to impress the reader with the importance of planting varieties that are firm, and good shippers. Such as Banner, New Prolific, Smock, etc. Those having early soft kinds, should arrange to dispose of them at home, as they rarely reach the market in condition to pay baskets and freight, and generally are the means of pulling the market down.

The Lazy Man is a Mud Bullet in the battle of Life;

NORWAY MAPLE. GREENING PARK.

A beautiful hardy shade tree.

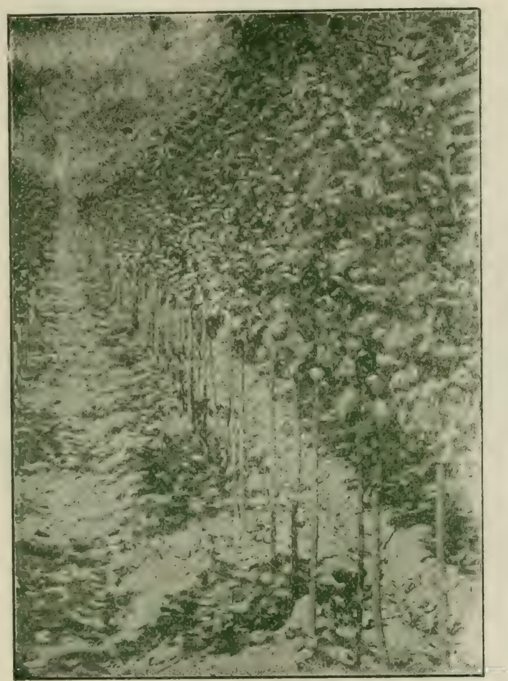
BURBANK PLUM TREES.

One-year-old. The most profitable Japan Plum in Cultivation.

Grading and Packing. We wish that we were able to put it down in words strong enough so that it would be fully understood by growers of peaches, how important it is, that the grading and packing be done straight and carefully; also that the fruit should average evenly throughout the package in size and quality. How many growers curse the commission merchant, when they are often to blame themselves. Few realize that failures in fruit growing are often the result of crooked careless packing. The handling, packing and marketing of fruit has got down to a science, and the sooner fruit growers find this out the more successful they will be in marketing their fruit products. Pick carefully by hand. Handle with greatest care, grade every package, no matter how nice they appear on top. Bring under shelter and grade from benches or use a **Peach Grader.** We wish to add here, that **we are manufacturers of the "Ellithorpe" peach grader, which we can recommend as a machine which will grade out three exact sizes of peaches, and which we guarantee will not injure the fruit in the least. This grader has a capacity of over 500 bushels per day, and with one man will do the work of grading that would require 15 to 20 people. The price of this wonderful machine has been reduced to $25.00.** In packing shake the package gently from time to time until filled. Ship only two grades; and mark each grade on the outside of package. Sell or ship immediately after packing. Haul with spring wagon. Sort out all soft fruit before packing; throw it away, rather than mix in and spoil the sale of good fruit. Go over your trees at least three times, picking the best colored and ripest each time. Consult dealers and shippers as to kind and size of package to be used, and get a full supply in time to avoid disappointment and loss in the shipping season. Cover fruit with a cloth to keep off dust and sun while hauling it. Sell all you can at home if you can get fair prices, and ship the balance.

MARKETING CHERRIES. Pick with stems on before fruit is too ripe. Deliver or ship the same day when picked if possible. Use shallow baskets or crates for shipping. For the large Sweet Cherries good prices can be obtained if packed in small boxes to imitate California packages; nearly double the price and often more may be secured in this way. We notice that a few enterprising Michigan fruit growers are using this method of pack-

He cannot strike anything and would fall to pieces if he did.



BLOCK OF WINTER BANANA APPLE TREES.

Containing over 100,000 trees, ready to be dug for orchard planting There can be no disappointment in planting such trees.

BLOCK OF TWO-YEAR-OLD PLUM.

Perhaps the finest block of plum trees ever grown in America. The growing of such wonderful trees accounts in a great measure for the wonderful growth of our nurseries.

ing with great profit. The Brusseler Braune Cherry which we have introduced recently, ripens two weeks later than the latest known cherry ; it is of the largest size, fully as large as the big sweet varieties, dark brown, very productive and a very hardy tree. It will be planted extensively in the future.

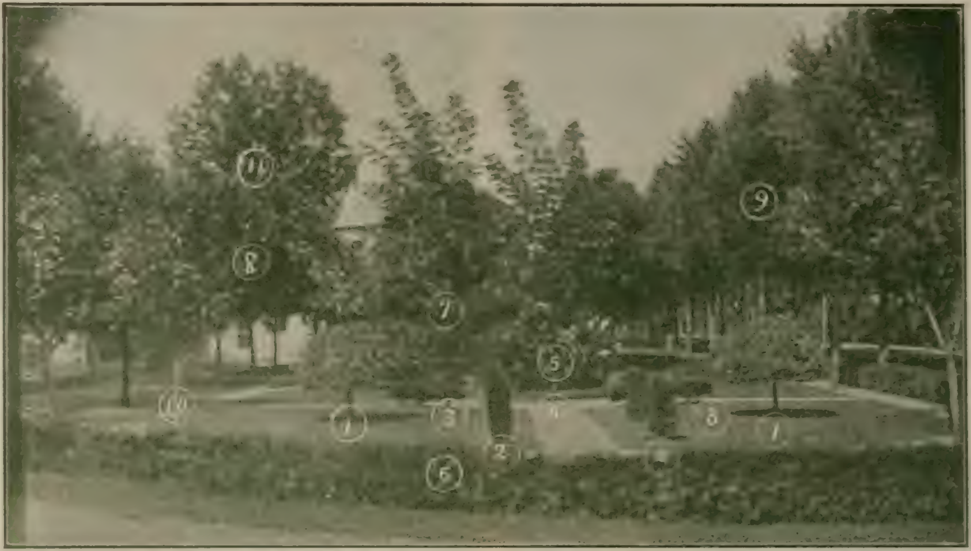
MARKETING QUINCES. Pick when golden yellow ; handle as carefully as peaches, as every bruise will turn brown and spoil the looks of the fruit.

MARKETING GRAPES. Gather when fully colored and sweet. Too many grapes are picked too green, and are a great detriment to the market early in the season. Unripe grapes are injurious to health, and are relished by no one. While picking handle very carefully, lay them gently into the basket. Use a strong stiff basket, eight or ten pound. Two pickings should be made, as those most exposed to the sun will ripen first. Use a spring wagon for hauling. Grapes may be kept for a considerable length of time after picking, and even into the winter, if handled with great care, and if kept in a cool cellar or storage, where the air is not too damp, and the temperature even.

MARKETING BERRIES. Provide neat crates and baskets. Do not be tempted to use a dirty basket or crate, even if given you. In selling, everything depends on having fine, large fruit put up in attractive packages.

Give each picker a stand, which can be made of lath, to hold four quart boxes, and instruct them, and see to it that they handle the berries much more carefully than they would eggs. If you have a good variety and have cared for them well, there will be very few small ones. Round up the box well and turn the stem ends of the top strawberries down. This gives a showy appearance, and is much better than topping off with extra large ones. Customers like to receive a full quart, and just as good berries at the bottom as at the top of the basket. For a market one hundred miles or more distant, berries **must** be picked in a very firm and partially green condition and shipped per express. This condition can only be learned by experience.

If possible, engage one party to take all your berries at a uniform price. An enterprising groceryman for your home trade, and a reliable commission merchant if you are obliged to send to a city. You will not be likely to make a bargain in advance with a commission merchant unless your berries are well known to him. In a home market it is a great advantage to be able to deliver your berries and have them off your hands. Price paid pickers is two cents for red, one and one-half cents for black-caps. **The Conrath Raspberry** on account of its large size and large clusters of fruit, will fill a quart basket quicker than any other sort One girl last season **earned $2.50 in one day picking Conrath Raspberries**



SECTION OF GREENING'S WEST PARK.

Above illustration shows a portion of our beautiful West Park. It was planned and planted for the purpose of beautifying the surroundings of a home. Fig. 1 represents Kilmarnock Willows; Fig. 2 Pyramidal Arbor Vitae; Fig. 3 Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae; Fig 4 Gravel Walks: Fig. 5 a large bed of Cannas; Fig. 6 Arbor Vitae; Fig. 7 Ashleaved Maple; Fig. 8 Group of Norway Maple: Fig. 9 Double row of Silver Maple bordering Greening's Avenue; Fig. 10 Cut Leaved Birch; Fig. 11 Carolina Poplar.

at fifty cents a bushel. Women are preferred as pickers, then girls, then boys. To have picking well done requires close supervision. To be successful, your picking must be well done at any cost.

Avoid jolting in carrying berries to market or depot. Have commission men report condition on arrival, and bring every influence to bear on railway and steamboat men to have them handle the crates carefully.

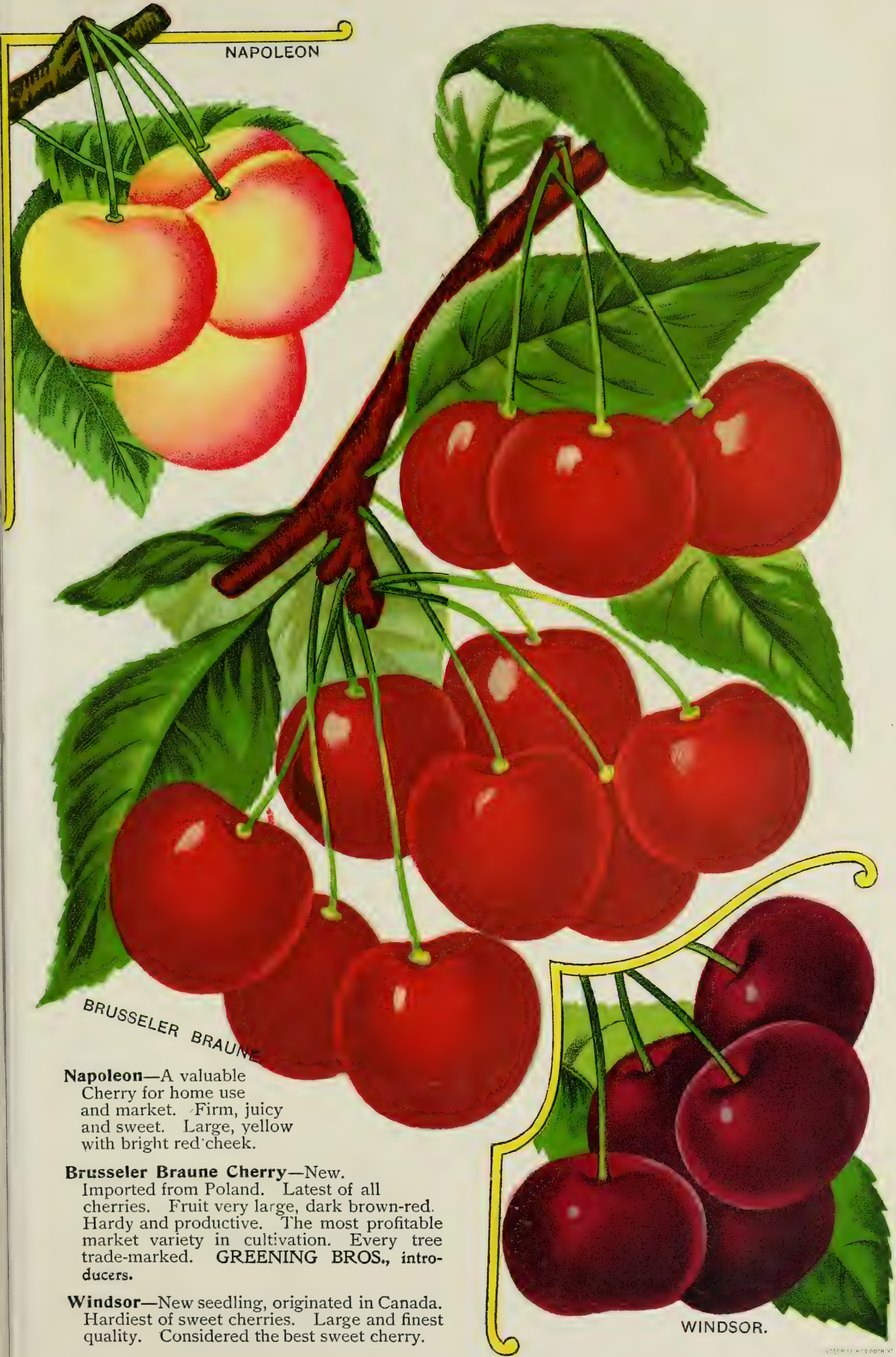
MARKETING CURRANTS. Currants are to be picked when fully ripe, and shipped either in one quart boxes, the same as berries, one-half bushel shallow crates or boxes, or Climax grape baskets.

MARKETING GOOSEBERRIES. Usually, the proper time to pick gooseberries is just before they begin to ripen, while yet green. On account of their strong and tart taste they are very desirable for canning, pies and jelly. They also make one of the finest and most palatable catsups of any fruit grown ; if this is new to you, "try it," and you will be surprised. When the fruit is left to ripen on the bushes, the berries are very sweet and delicious, and there is occasionally a good demand for ripe berries ; it is always well to find out from the merchant who handles your gooseberries whether he wishes them green or ripe. One of the best packages to use in shipping gooseberries is the Climax 12 to 15 pound grape basket ; one-half bushel crates or boxes are also very desirable. A good way to clean goooseberries, after being gathered, is to run them through a fanning mill, with cloth over the sieves ; use judgment in applying this method, so as not to bruise the berries. Gooseberries are classed with hard fruits, and can be shipped long distances.

Part Four

CHAPTER ON SPRAYING.

NOTE. Get a spraying apparatus of a size commensurate with the area of your orchard. In the use of the various solutions, much care should be given to their proper strength, and to the purity of the chemicals. See that the solutions are kept continually stirred. Spray late in the afternoon or in cloudy weather, except where noted below. Use pure, clean water. Run the solutions through a screen. Mount the apparatus on a cart or wagon. Use the celebrated "Vermorel Nozzle." Use a strong hose of sufficient length to spray one or more rows at a time. For large trees use an extension rod to elevate the nozzle up into tree. Write us for low prices on a first-class spraying outfit.

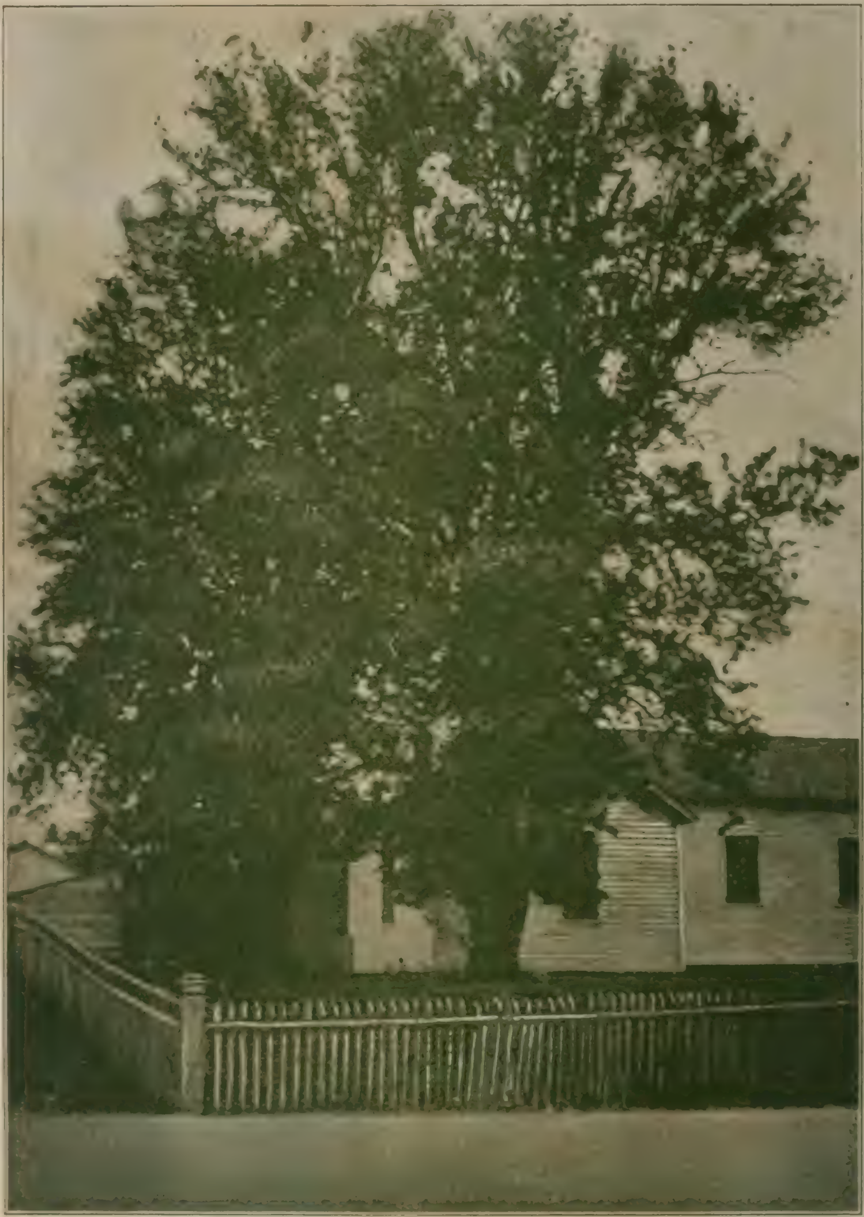


Napoleon—A valuable Cherry for home use and market. Firm, juicy and sweet. Large, yellow with bright red cheek.

Brusseler Braune Cherry—New. Imported from Poland. Latest of all cherries. Fruit very large, dark brown-red. Hardy and productive. The most profitable market variety in cultivation. Every tree trade-marked. **GREENING BROS., introducers.**

Windsor—New seedling, originated in Canada. Hardiest of sweet cherries. Large and finest quality. Considered the best sweet cherry.

STECHER LITH CO ROCH NY



THE FAMOUS FRENCH PEAR-TREE.

THE GIANT PEAR TREE. OVER 125 FEET HIGH.

The pear tree of historic fame, over 200 years old. Recorded in the Reports of American Pomology. Yield 100 to 150 bushels per year. The erection of buildings in the city of Monroe necessitated the removal of this monarch and when cut down was found sound to the heart from root to tip. At present there are about 20 of these mammoth trees growing in this county, ranging from 50 to 100 feet in height, all of which were planted by the early French settlers. Fruit is of medium size and surpasses Bartlett for canning, being rich, spicy and juicy. Flavor superb and retains its richness after cooking. For drying it excels all other varieties. Tree very hardy and has never been known to blight. (See colored illustration.)

"Love thy neighbor as thyself," persuade him to set out an Orchard.

Spraying Formulas.

KEROSENE EMULSION. In making the kerosene emulsion for spraying trees for lice, be sure to follow the correct method: Dissolve in two quarts of water one quart of soft soap, or ¼ pound of hard soap, by heating to the boiling point. Then add one pint of kerosene oil and stir violently for from three to five minutes. This may be done by using a common force pump and putting the end of the hose back into the mixture again. This mixes the oil permanently, so that it will never separate, and it may be diluted easily at pleasure. This mixture should be diluted to twice its bulk with water or about 14 times as much water as kerosene. The kerosene emulsion is successful in destroying cattle lice and sheep ticks, as well as all varieties of plant lice.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Four pounds of sulphate of copper are dissolved in six gallons of water; in another vessel four pounds of fresh lime are slaked in six gallons of hot water. After the latter solution has cooled, slowly turn it into the other solution and add twenty-eight gallons of water. This when all is thoroughly mixed and strained, is ready for use. In straining this mixture reject all the lime sediment, using only the clear liquid; strain the whitewash through a coarse gunny sack stretched over the head of a barrel.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION. Dissolve one pound of copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage. It must be used in spring before the buds break.

FOR ROSE BUGS AND PLANT LICE. Quassia chips one pound; boiling water three gallons. Apply as a spray to rose bushes, and to kill plant lice.

TOBACCO FOR APHIS, PLANT LICE, FLEAS, ETC. Tobacco one pound; boiling water three gallons. Strain when cool, and use. Very effective, especially on green plant lice, on roses and apple trees.

FOR SAN JOSE SCALE. For Winter Wash. Use two pounds of whale oil soap to one gallon of water; spray or wash while solution is warm. **For summer use when trees are in foliage.** Spray with kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to one part of water. Several treatments may be necessary to entirely destroy the scale.

PARIS GREEN AND LONDON PURPLE. Never use stronger than one quarter pound to 50 gallons of water. Slake thoroughly with hot water two pounds of lime and mix with the water. Be sure to have the lime slaked before mixing.

SPRAYING APPLES. For prevention of apple scab fungus on both leaves and fruit, spray with Bordeaux mixture before blossoms open. To destroy the aphis or plant lice, spray with kerosene emulsion before the pests appear. To destroy the codling moth, canker worm and curculio, spray with Paris green or London purple, ¼ pound in 40 or 50 gallons of water, soon after blossoms fall, and again two weeks later, using at the same time the Bordeaux mixture for the apple scab. To destroy the web worm, spray with London purple or Paris green as soon as they appear. This application should be made during the middle of the day, when the worms are out of their webs feeding on the leaves.

SPRAYING CHERRIES. For insects, and diseases of the Cherry, spray with the same materials and at the same periods as recommended for apples.

SPRAYING PEARS. The pear slug can easily be destroyed by dusting air slaked lime over the trees, or using Paris green, 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water, as soon as it begins operations. Pear and Quince leaf blight can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. The codling moth and curculio should be treated the same as recommended for apple trees.

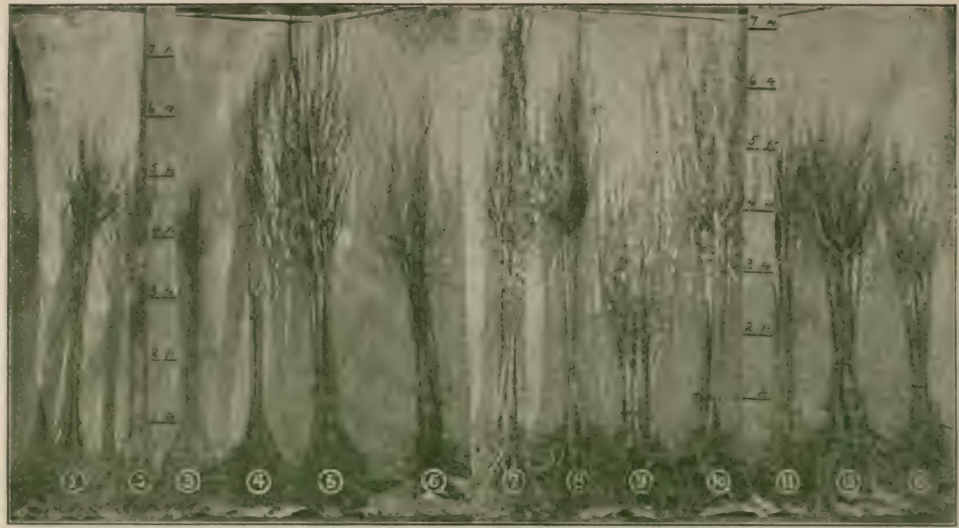
SPRAYING PLUMS. Destroy the aphis with kerosene emulsion applied with a fine spray nozzle. The curculio can be destroyed by spraying with 3 ounces Paris green to 40 gallons of water. First application should be made as soon as blossoms have fallen, and repeated at intervals of a week or ten days. Four applications should be sufficient. The addition of Bordeaux mixture to the above applications will increase their efficiency and help to control black knot, rot and other fungous diseases. Other insect enemies of the plum will be destroyed by this method, but in all cases be particular to keep the poison and water constantly stirred. For shot hole fungus, spray with copper sulphate solution before buds start in the spring, and with Bordeaux mixture in mid-summer. For slugs use same as for pear.

SPRAYING PEACHES. If attacked by the peach aphis, spray with kerosene emulsion. The plum curculio frequently attacks the peach, in which case spray with Paris green, three ounces to 50 gallons of water, adding also two pounds of lime; be sure to keep it well stirred and use with caution. Never use Paris green or London purple on peach trees unless lime is added. **For curl leaf** spray three weeks before buds start in the spring with copper sulphate solution; apply thoroughly. After buds have started spray with Bordeaux mixture, and repeat again in about ten days. Plant varieties that are less subject to curl leaf, such as new Prolific, Banner, etc.

For Grape Rot and Mildew use the Bordeaux Mixture.

SPRAYING CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES. To destroy the worms spray with Paris green, one ounce in twelve gallons of water, as soon as the worms appear. For the second brood use powdered hellebore. To destroy the yellow aphis, spray with kerosene emulsion early in the season. To prevent mildew, use one-half ounce potassium sulphide to one gallon of water.

The Pen is Mightier than the Sword, but the Banner Peach is Mightier than Either.



GREENING'S WHOLE-ROOT TREES.

This page, is presented primarily for the purpose of showing the essential points which go to make a first-class tree. We think we may be permitted to mention that a large amount of nursery stock which is annually delivered is far from being first-class in point of quality, size and root. First-class trees should have smooth clean, fresh and healthy bodies, strong, healthy and vigorous roots, and the grades should be as even as possible, both in height and caliber, not overgrown or undersized. Intelligent planters look for the best and are willing to pay fair prices for good, healthy and reliable stock. Such planters invariably have the best orchards, while those who continually figure to get the cheapest have the poorest orchards and in some instances none at all. One needs only to look around and observe a little to be apprised of this fact. Among the group of "whole-root trees" may be seen one bundle of "piece-root trees." It is true these piece-root trees may be grown at about half cost, but whether they are as good as whole-root trees is a matter to be considered by the planter Many nurserymen try to increase their gains by growing piece·root trees, but it is at the expense of the planter.

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATION.

1. **Peach Trees.**—One year from bud, first-class 4 to 6 feet high, on Tennessee natural peach root.
2. **Peach Trees.**—One year from bud, medium size, 3½ to 4½ feet high, on Tennessee natural peach root.
3. **Peach Trees.**—One year from bud, No. 2, size 2½ to 3½ feet high, on Tennessee natural peach roots.
4. **Plum Trees.**—(Japan)—One year from bud, 4 to 6 feet high, on imported French Myrobolan Plum whole-roots.
5. **Plum Trees.**—Two years from bud, first-class, 5 to 7 feet high, on imported French Myrobolan Plum whole-root.
6. **BUNDLE OF PIECE-ROOT TREES.**—Three years old.
7. **Standard Pear Trees.**—Two years old, first-class, 5 to 7 feet high, on imported French pear whole-roots.
8. **Standard Pear Trees.**—Two years from bud, medium size, 4 to 6 feet high, on imported French pear whole-roots.
9. **Dwarf Pear Trees.**—Two years from bud, first-class, 3 to 4 feet high, on imported French Angers quince whole-roots.
10. **Apple Trees.**—Three year whole-root grafts, first-class, 5 to 7 feet high, on French crab apple roots.
11. **Apple Trees.**—Three year whole-root grafts, medium size, 4 to 6 feet high, on French crab apple roots.
12. **Cherry Trees.**—Two years from bud, first-class, 4½ to 6 feet high, on imported French Mahaleb cherry whole-roots.
13. **Cherry Trees.**—Two years from bud, medium size, 3½ to 5 feet high, on imported French Mahaleb cherry whole-roots.

A stroll out in the open air among the trees is where the wine is Nature's purest Nectar.

GREAT CROPS OF NEW PROLIFIC PEACHES. 700 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

It is with a feeling of pride that we mention the unbounded success of the New Prolific Peach, a variety which was introduced by us about ten years ago. The hardiness of this variety has proven a surprise even to ourselves. After the killing winter of 1899 it was the only variety which bore a full crop in many sections where the trees of others were either killed or the fruit buds frozen. In the same year Mr. G. S. Paul, Ann Arbor, Mich., realized over $2,000.00 from his four acre orchard of New Prolifics. J. M. Braun, Chas. Braun, and Mich. Stein, of the same place. had large crops of New Prolific peaches the same year, while other varieties in the same orchard were a complete failure; the fruit sold at from $2.00 to $4 00 per bushel in the home market. In 1900 Mr. E. E. Brown, Englishville, Mich., an extensive fruit grower, took $513.00 cash from 170 trees of bearing New Prolific's planted in the year 1895, He writes Jan. 27, 1901: "The New Prolific peach carried away the 'Blue Card' at the Mich. State Fair, Grand Rapids, last fall. I **realized $513.00 from my orchard of 170 trees New Prolifics.** They sold at sight, always bringing the highest prices paid. This peach is ahead of them all. I must have 1000 more New Prolific trees to plant next April, and you may enter my order for this number of first-class trees."

The photograph herewith shown was taken from the orchard of Mr. John Clark, Chelsea, Mich., comprising 500 New Prolific trees planted in the year 1892. This orchard began to bear heavily the second year after planting and never failed to produce a crop. The record breaking crop of **700 bushels per acre** was harvested in 1898. The writer, who visited the orchard, will never forget such a sight of fruit. Fully ninety per cent. of the crop was marketed as first size.

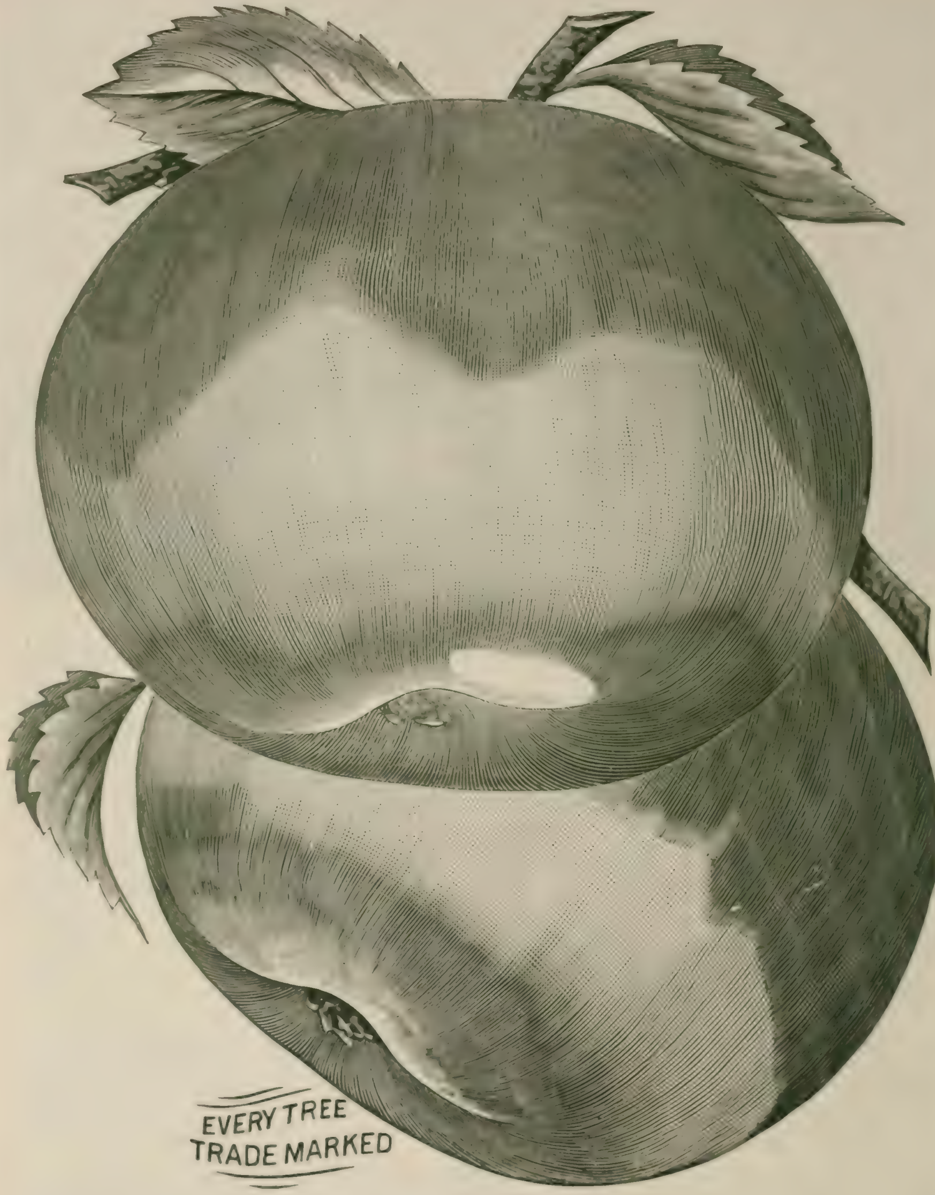
IN QUALITY IT IS OF THE HIGHEST ORDER. In richness of flavor it is equaled by none. In hardiness of tree and bud it has proven a surprise to everybody; in productiveness it is unsurpassed. No other peach stands higher in the estimation of fruit growers.

WARNING. **There is a mixture of New Prolific peach trees** prevailing all over the country, which is hopelessly beyond reparation. The mischief originated at a Horticultural meeting at Grand Rapids, Mich., about two years ago. Some one got up at this meeting and asked some questions about the New Prolific peach. The question was answered by a member of the State Horticultural Society to the effect that New Prolific and Kalamazoo peach were exactly identical; later on the same question was again discussed at a similar meeting, and for some unaccountable reason the same story was carried away by the visitors, resulting in the verdict that New Prolific and Kalamazoo were one and the same peach. **Dealers and nurserymen all over the country began substituting the peach**, and buds were sent out and used. Some of the nurserymen even went as far as to claim that the Early Crawford and New Prolific were one and the same variety, and that the New Prolific was nothing but a fraud, etc As will be seen by the description of the Kalamazoo the two varieties are entirely distinct in every way. The mischief, however, has been done and will never be eliminated.

BEWARE. As will be seen by the foregoing it is important that fruit growers desiring trees of New Prolific will order them direct from us, and the "Trade Mark" which is attached to every tree will be a guarantee of its genuineness; all others must be considered as spurious.

CAUTION. The public is cautioned against accepting from any source trees purporting to be the "New Prolific Peach" unless the red "New Prolific Trade Mark Tag" is attached to each and every tree.

They teach a lesson in Horticulture better than Words.

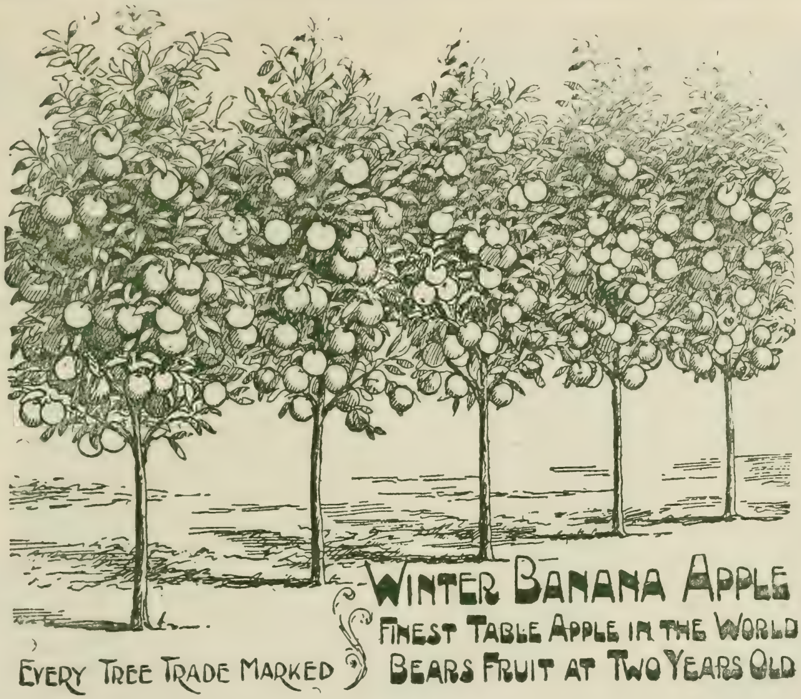


WINTER BANANA APPLE.

HIGHEST HONORABLE MENTION AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, FRUIT EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1899.

The "Ideal" Market Apple has been found in the Winter Banana. It has stood the severest tests. Tree is hardy and will succeed in very cold climates; its wonderful productiveness will bring quicker and larger returns than any other apple in the orchard. The fruit has a richness of flavor that cannot be described. **It surpasses in aromatic taste the choicest pear, plum, apricot, peach, cherry or any other fruit grown.** If placed in a room one specimen of this apple will fill the entire room with an aroma of sweet perfume. The fruit is beautifully shaded and mottled with rich, bright red. Flavor very rich, spicy and aromatic. Flesh golden yellow, fine grained, firm and juicy. Tree a very strong grower, and will grow to be a tree of immense size, very suitable for lawn or shade, the leaf being nearly double the size of other apple sorts.

Some People know a little of everything and not much of anything.


WINTER BANANA APPLE
FINEST TABLE APPLE IN THE WORLD
BEARS FRUIT AT TWO YEARS OLD
EVERY TREE TRADE MARKED

THE BANANA APPLE.

Originated twenty-two years ago at Adamsboro, Indiana, from seed planted by Mr. D. M. Flory, and is, therefore, "an accidental seedling." The apple was brought to our notice in the year 1890, and upon discovering the sterling qualities, and the very rich and very peculiar aromatic flavor of this apple, we at once obtained control, and arranged for its dissemination. It required but a very short time for the Banana to find its way into the hearts of leading fruit growers, and the result has been a very large sale of the trees; so great, indeed, that orders could be filled only in part, necessitating the holding over of orders to be filled the next year. **Trees were shipped to Europe, Japan, India, Australia, South America, New Zealand,** and, in fact, all countries of the world. We were compelled to increase our plantings of Banana trees, and hope in the future to be able to supply the rapidly increasing demand. We would advise sending orders as early in the season as possible, so that the banana trees may be reserved.

What They Say.

MINNESOTA EXPERIMENT STATION—" Extra quality for dessert purposes."
ORANGE JUDD—" Flavor unsurpassed, beautiful."
PROF. L. R. TAFT—" Beautiful, rich, aromatic; a promising table variety."
PROF. W. I. GREEN—" A good market variety."
PROF. McCLUER—" A very good market apple."
HOTEL WALDORF, NEW YORK—" Simply superb; fine table apple.
PROF. L. H. BAILEY—" Very valuable; quality very excellent."
HOTEL CADILLAC, DETROIT—" The finest apple for table use."
PRESIDENT R. MORRILL—" A first-class dessert apple."

IT IS THE FINEST TABLE APPLE.—It is so acknowledged by leading authorities and fully demonstrated by the strong testimony of experienced horticulturists herein contained.

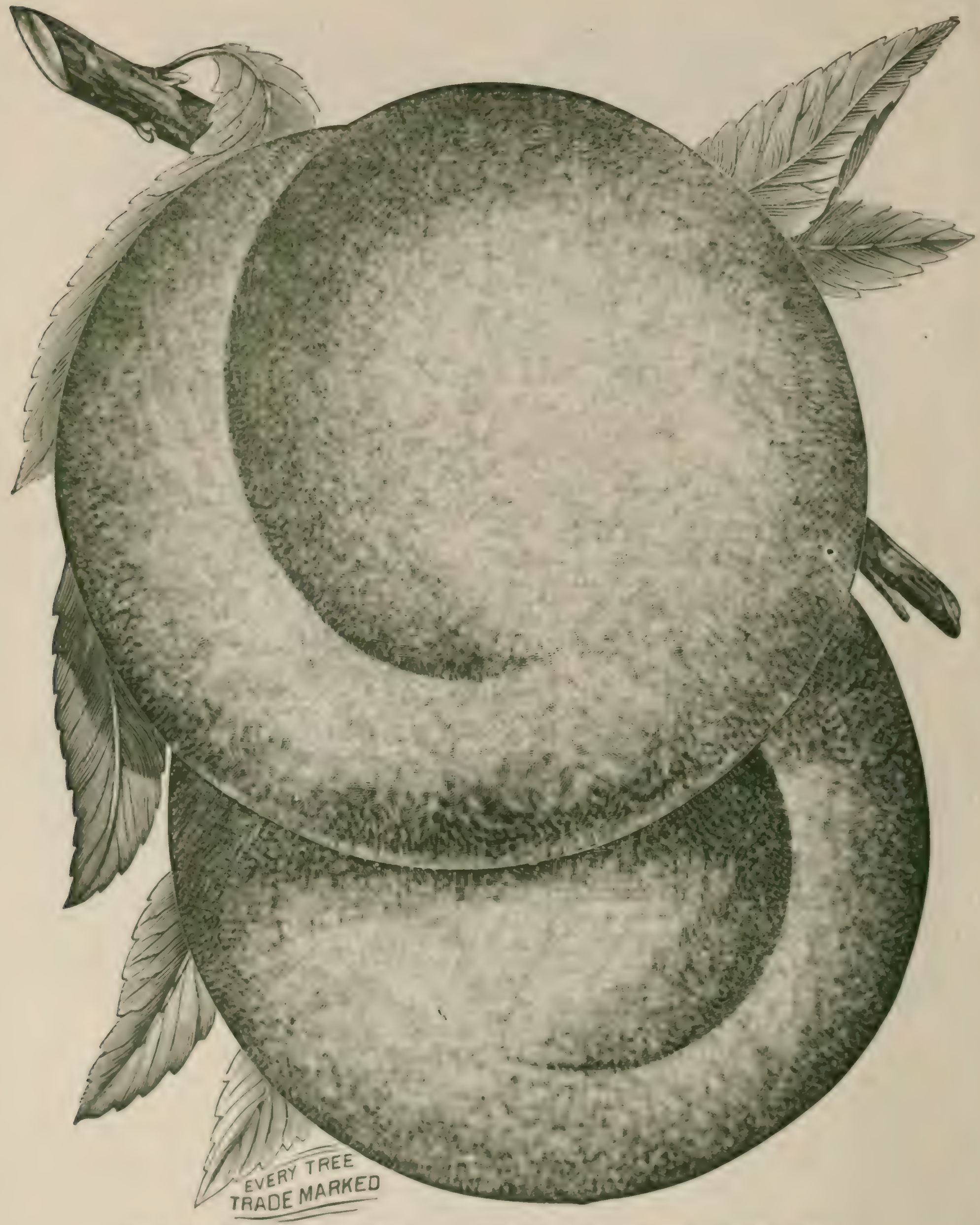
RICHNESS OF FLAVOR URSURPASSED.—It has a richness of flavor which cannot well be described, a degree of excellence not found in other apples; surpassing apricot, pear, peach, plum and in fact all other fruits.

A WONDERFUL BEARER.—In this respect the Banana is entirely distinct from other varieties and a perfect wonder in itself. Apples weighing over ten ounces have been picked from trees two years old. Big paying crops the second and third year.

A STRONG GROWER AND HARDY.—The most vigorous grower in the nursery. Wood very hard, requiring a sharp knife to cut it. Adapted for the most severe climates.

AS A MARKET APPLE it sells quicker than any other apple on the market, as the fruit is very beautiful and showy. It brings big prices when others are cheap. A good shipper.

Banana Trees are " TRADE MARKED;" accept no Other.



BANNER PEACH. THE $2,500 PEACH.

Awarded ten First Premiums at Canadian Fairs. Originated in the cold climate of Canada, the farthest north of any peach. **Has stood 25 degrees below zero** without the slightest injury to tree or crop. Original tree sprung from a seed, over 20 years ago, has borne 16 full crops. **A perfect freestone,** large, beautiful, very attractive; color deep yellow, with rich crimson cheek; flesh golden yellow, very firm and in quality equal to New Prolific, one of our strongest claims, as it is well known that late ripening peaches are poor in quality. Season last of Sept. to first of Oct. The very fact that **we paid $2,500.00 in cash for the Banner Peach,** we believe is sufficient reason to justify planters in becoming interested in this greatest of all market peaches of the future.

WARNING !

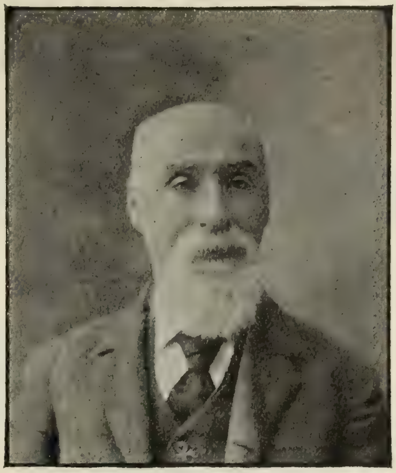
The public is cautioned against accepting from any source trees purporting to be the **Banner Peach** unless the Blue "**Banner trade-mark tag,**" is attached to each tree.

As a Twig is bent the Tree is Inclined; As a Thought is bred the Man's inclined;

HIGHEST AWARD. SIXTEEN CROPS. HARDY AS THE APPLE.

GREENING BROS., Monroe, Mich.:—The BANNER peach originated with me twenty-two years ago, and grew from the pit of a large California peach, purchased at a fruit stand at Detroit, Mich. The tree in question has borne heavy crops annually, excepting no year, and THE BUDS OF SAME HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO BE HURT BY FROST. THE TREE IS FULLY AS HARDY AS THE APPLE. I was obliged to thin the fruit to save it from breaking down, owing to the large and weighty crop. When shown at the fairs it was AN EASY WINNER OF FIRST PRIZE against the peaches exhibited by expert fruit growers. The peach ripens late in September, and I have shown them at fruit shows in October. The fruit keeps well after being picked, and if gathered before becoming soft WILL KEEP IN GOOD CONDITION FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE. In keeping qualities it has no equal. The original tree has borne sixteen heavy crops of choice fruit The fruit is always large and very handsome. Several times it has borne heavy crops when all other varieties in Ontario failed. Pit is surprisingly small; flesh golden yellow, firm, juicy, rich, aromatic. My opinion is that the Banner is without exception the best market peach in cultivation.

JOHN MURRAY,
Originator of Banner Peach, Woodslee, Ontario.



MR. JOHN MURRAY,
Originator of Banner Peach, Woodslee, Ontario.

HON. G. H MILLS.

THE FAVORITE PEACH AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

The BANNER is the finest peach I have ever seen. It has always been an easy winner and the favorite peach at all exhibitions. I have watched the variety for many years and know it to be a heavy bearer and hardy. The fruit is large, round, with beautiful red cheek; flesh golden yellow, and ripens the latter part of September.

G. H. MILLS,
Leamington, Ont., Inspector of Orchards, Essex, Co., Ont.

HON. W. W. HILBORN

SOUTHWESTERN EXPERIMENT STATION, LEAMINGTON, ONTARIO.

My attention was attracted some years ago to the Peach Tree, now named BANNER, growing on the place of Mr. John Murray, Woodslee, Ont., and I have watched the great success of this promising peach with more than usual personal interest. About six years ago I obtained a few buds from the original tree and raised three trees, which I planted on the experimental grounds, (under restriction of propogation.) These trees began to bear after two years. THE TREE IS A VERY HARDY VARIETY, THRIFTY, HEALTHY GROWER, AND FREE FROM CURL LEAF. It is very productive. The fruit is of large size and can be compared with the celebrated New Prolific in quality, richness of flavor, and beautiful appearance, except that it ripens later The flesh is firm and I consider it one of the best shippers for long distances I know of no other variety ripening at the same time or later of as good quality and fine appearance IT IS IN EVERY RESPECT SUPERIOR TO THE CRAWFORD VARIETIES OR THE ELBERTA I AM CONVINCED THAT IT WILL BE PLANTED VERY LARGELY IF NOT EXCLUSIVELY IN THE FUTURE AS A LATE PEACH

W W HILBORN,
Manager South Western Experiment Station, Leamington, Ontario.

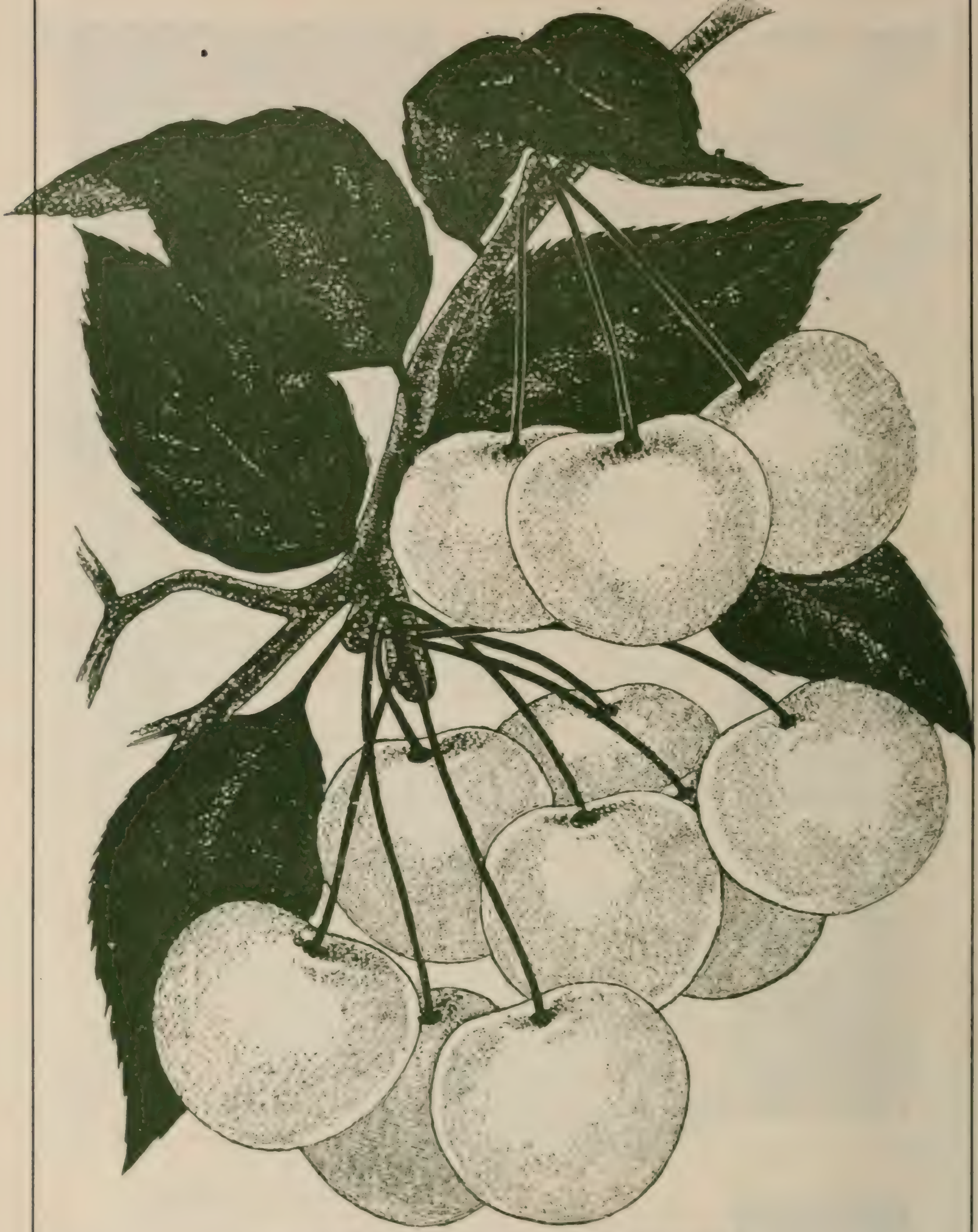
MR. JOHN MITCHELL.

A SURPRISE TO ME AND MANY OTHERS.

I take great pleasure in giving my opinion of the BANNER peach WHICH I HAVE JUDGED AT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS FOR MANY YEARS. Wherever it was exhibited I have always considered it the BEST PEACH ON THE TABLE, in fact it was always A SURPRISE TO ME AND MANY OTHERS In color it resembles Late Crawford; the quality, however, is very much better, fully as large, more round in shape, and ripens after Late Crawford. I was judge at a number of County Shows where the Banner was on exhibition, and believe it to be WITHOUT AN EQUAL AS A MARKET PEACH. It also has a very small pit. The original tree is not over twenty years old and has BORNE THE HEAVIEST CROPS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN SEEN. In conclusion I believe this peach to have GREATER MERITS THAN I HAVE DESCRIBED.

JOHN MITCHELL,
Leamington, Ont., Authority and Judge at Horticultural Exhibitions.

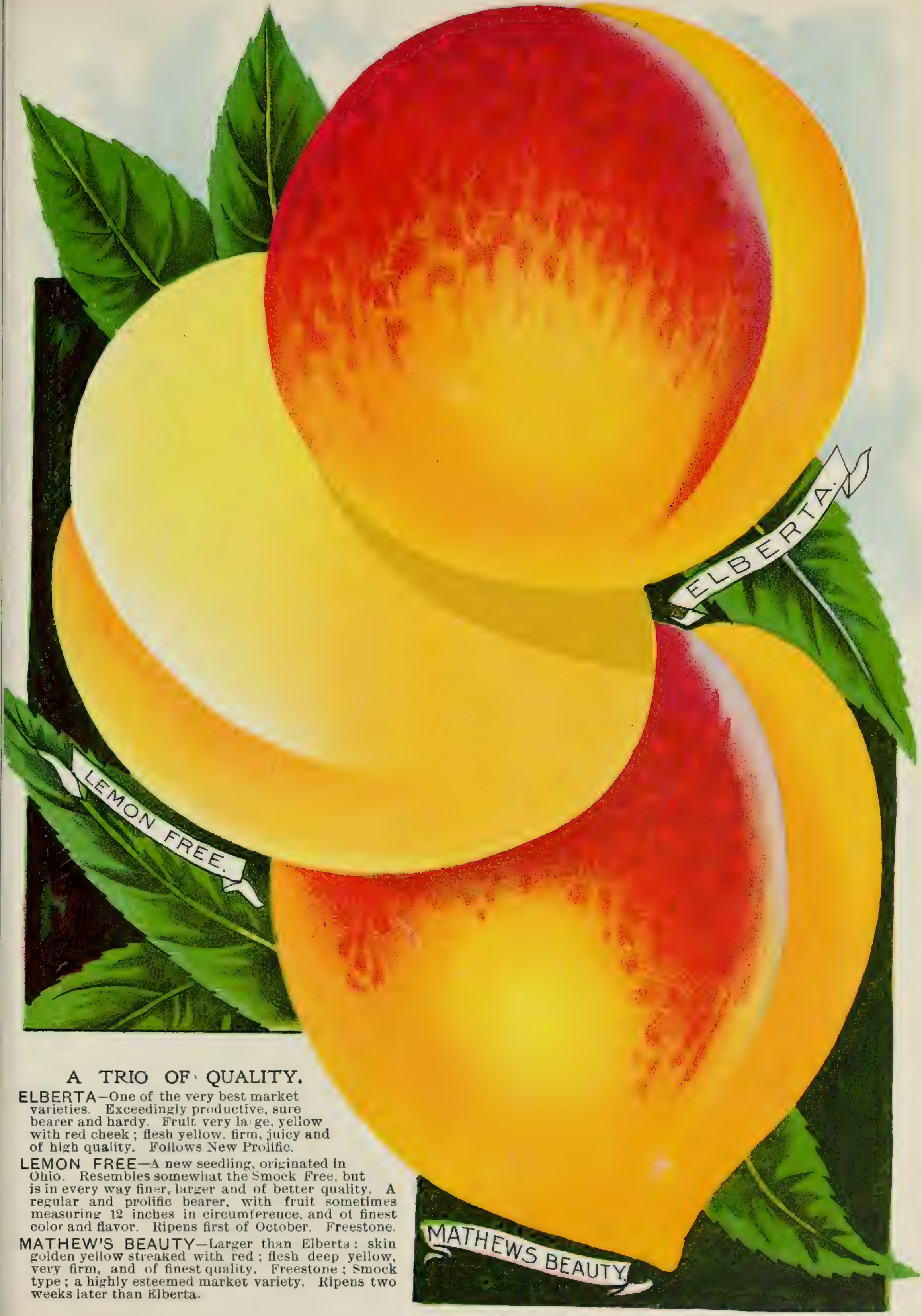
We believe that no apology is due for the use of so many Pictures;



BRUSSELER BRAUNE CHERRY.

A WONDER AND JOY TO FRUIT GROWERS FOREVER. Latest and Largest of all Cherries. Ripens four to five weeks after Early Richmond, long after other varieties are gone.

This very promising new cherry originated in East Poland, Europe. It was brought to this country about ten years ago, and put on trial at various experiment stations. Little was known of it until trees began to bear, when indications of marked superiority were shown. Prof. L. R. Taft pronounced it one of the best Cherries of the new varieties on trial at the Experiment Station. Tree is a strong grower, perfectly hardy and a wonderful producer of fine large fruit, of rich brownish color; it is of highest quality and very beautiful. (See colored illustration.)


ELBERTA.
LEMON FREE.
MATHEWS BEAUTY.

A TRIO OF QUALITY.

ELBERTA—One of the very best market varieties. Exceedingly productive, sure bearer and hardy. Fruit very large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of high quality. Follows New Prolific.

LEMON FREE—A new seedling, originated in Ohio. Resembles somewhat the Smock Free, but is in every way finer, larger and of better quality. A regular and prolific bearer, with fruit sometimes measuring 12 inches in circumference, and of finest color and flavor. Ripens first of October. Freestone.

MATHEW'S BEAUTY—Larger than Elberta: skin golden yellow streaked with red; flesh deep yellow, very firm, and of finest quality. Freestone; Smock type; a highly esteemed market variety. Ripens two weeks later than Elberta.

FRUIT
DEPARTMENT

APPLES

The first fruit in importance is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession of this indispensable fruit can be easily obtained for family use.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.

We offer a very complete list of apple varieties. None of the sorts, however, equal that grand apple, the **WINTER BANANA. Don't fail to include this variety in your order.**

PLEASE NOTE	Varieties marked in this Catalogue with an asterisk (*) are such as are generally considered to be the most valuable.

SUMMER APPLES.

***Bough**—Large; pale, greenish yellow; tender and sweet; moderate grower and good bearer. August.

Red June—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer; moderate grower. July.

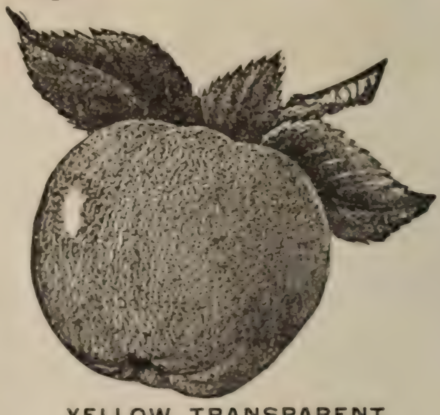
***Early Harvest**—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry—Medium, striped with deep red; tender, sub-acid and excellent; a poor grower but productive. August.

***Golden Sweet**—Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

***Red Astrachan**—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a deep bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower with large foliage. It is a good bearer and very hardy. August.

Tetofski—Tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year. Hardy as a crab. Fruit small size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid and aromatic. July and August.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.
Reduced Size.

***Yellow Transparent**—A Russian variety imported in 1870, through the Agricultural Department. "The most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin pale yellow; flavor acid, and very good. Ripens from 5 to 10 days ahead of early Harvest. July. (See colored illustration.)

AUTUMN APPLES.

Autumn Strawberry--Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, fine productive and desirable. September and October.

Alexander (Emperor)—Of Russian origin. Large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. September and October.

***Chenango**—Medium size; oblong and indistinctly ribbed; of a light color, splashed with dark crimson; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly sub-acid. September.

Colvert—Of large size; greenish yellow with dull red; sub-acid, tender; a strong grower and great bearer. October.

Fall Pippin—Very large; yellow; tender; juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. October to December.

Flory's Bellflower—(Flory, Sheep Shire)—Origin Montgomery Co., Ohio; tree upright, vigorous grower; fruit, medium, roundish, conical; rich, golden yellow with small patches of russet and minute raised russet dots; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid; vigorous. September and October.

***Gravenstein**—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. September and October.

***Haas**—(Gros Pommier, Fall Queen)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale, greenish yellow; shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower and well-formed head; bears early and abundantly. September to November.

Hurlbut—Fruit medium size, oblate, angular; skin yellow, with red stripes, and splashed with red; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality good to very good. Tree *very vigorous* and *a great bearer*. October to December.

Jersey Sweet—Medium, striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. September and October.

Lady Henniker—Fruit very large; roundish, with blunt angles on the sides; skin yellow on the shady side, with faint blush of red on the side next the sun; flesh tender, well flavored and with a pleasant perfume. Valuable for cooking, also for dessert apple. Tree healthy and a great bearer. October and November.

Maiden's Blush—Above medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September and October.

Munson Sweet—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good. Fine grower and bearer. October to December.

***Oldenburg**—Of Russian origin. Equal to Winter Banana in hardiness. Large size, roundish; streaked with dull red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. September.

Pumpkin Sweet—A very large, round, yellowish, russet apple, very rich and sweet. Valuable. October to November.

Porter—Large, yellow, tender, rich and fine. Good grower and productive. September.

***Beitigheimer**—A rare German variety, very recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green color, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a moderate grower, an abundant bearer and as hardy as a crab. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. September and October.

***Twenty Ounce**—(Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer. November to December.

Washington Strawberry — Large; yellow, shaded, splashed and mottled with rich red; crisp, tender, juicy, brisk sub-acid; a hardy, vigorous grower, and an early and abundant bearer. September and October.

WINTER APPLES.

***Arkansas Black**—Tree very hardy and thrifty; an early and uniform bearer; the apple is large, smooth and round, black dotted with whitish specks, the flesh is yellow, very juicy and delicious flavor, one of the best keeping apples. Specimens have been kept until August the following year.

Bellfleur—Large, yellow, with blush cheek; tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer. March.

***Bailey Sweet**—Large; deep red; tender, rich sweet; moderate, upright grower, good bearer. November to April.

***Baldwin**—Large, roundish, deep, bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter apples. January to April.

Bismarck—From New Zealand; has been fully tested in Europe and the United States; said to be enormously productive and bears very young; quality good. Late fall and winter. Tree of dwarf habit, and may be grown in pots for decorative purposes.

Boskoop—Pronounced one of the most beautiful and profitable of the Russian varieties. Large, bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet, flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper.

***Ben Davis**—A large, handsome, striped apple of fair quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Bottle Greening—Resembles Rhode Island Greening, but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. December to March.

Cooper Market—Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk sub-acid; vigorous, upright grower. December to May.

Delaware Red—Medium to large; bright red; highly colored; flesh fine grained; crisp, juicy, sub acid; excellent. An early and abundant bearer. November to February.

Dominie—A large, flattened, greenish yellow apple, with red stripes; flesh white, tender, juicy; good grower, very productive. November to April.

Esopus—(Spitzenburg)—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored; tree a light grower in the nursery, but bears and grows well when transplanted in rich soil. November to March.

***Fameuse** (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, highly flavored and delicious. Productive and hardy. October to January.

Fallawater—(Tulpehocken)—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant, sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower, very productive, even while young. November to January.

***Gano**—Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard, fruit spurs numerous, shoots long and smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs like the Ben Davis. An early, annual and prolific bearer; fruit of fair quality. Foliage large and dark. February to May.

$513 FROM 171 NEW PROLIFIC TREES.

I write to know whether you have saved me the 1000 New Prolific trees ordered from you last fall at the state fair grounds for spring delivery. I am well pleased with your New Prolific peach. Out of 171 bearing trees planted five years ago on less than 1½ acres of ground I realized $513.00 in cash. The New Prolific peach I consider the king in my orchard for profit. If the Banner peaches planted last spring from your nursery prove as good as New Prolifics I will be more than satisfied. The trees have made an uncommonly large growth. I am thankful to you for the advice you have given me from time to time, and must say that I have never been disappointed in any of the dealing I have had with your firm. I have over 90 acres of orchard all from your nursery. E. E. BROWN.

Englishville, Mich., 1901.

3000 TREES, BETTER THAN REPRESENTED.

The trees I bought of you last spring, 3000 in all, are just what you represented them to be, in fact, better than I expected. Your dealings with me, I am pleased to say, have been very honorable and square, and I can cheerfully recommend your firm to any one intending to plant trees. I hope you will be rewarded for your liberal and fair dealings. JOHN DELANEY.

Grand Rapids, Mich., 1901.

EMINENTLY PLEASED WITH YOUR DEALINGS. AN OLD CUSTOMER.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen:—Answering your esteemed favor of the 27th ult. I cheerfully make the statement that I began buying of you for my orchard at Omena, Mich., in the spring of 1895 and have since then purchased several thousand, apple, peach, plum, cherry, and pear trees. The goods received from you have invariably been stocky, healthy, vigorous and first class in every respect, and have thrived exceedingly well. I am eminently pleased with your dealings with me and can cheerfully recommend your firm. Friend and visitors comment favorably upon the remarkable vigor and growth of my orchard. With greetings for your continued success and prosperity, I remain Yours truly,

Cincinnati, Jan. 2nd 1901. FRANCIS H. CLOUD.

Hurrah for McKinley and the Brusseler Braune Cherry.

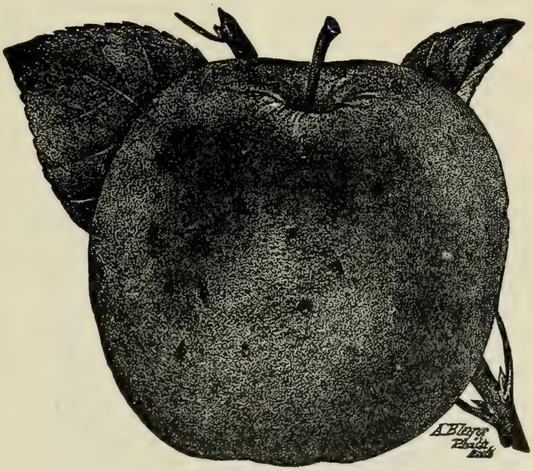
Gideon—Raised in Minnesota from crab seed by Mr. Gideon. An upright grower; medium to large; color yellow, with vermillion blush on sunny side; mild acid; quality good. Tree one of the hardiest. December to March.

Golden Russet—Medium size; dull russet with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high-flavored; tree a vigorous grower and great bearer. December to May.

***Grimes' Golden**—(Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size; yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive. November to March.

Green Newton—One of the very best apples as to quality; tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. December to May.

***Hubbardston**—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer. December to May.



GRIMES' GOLDEN, REDUCED SIZE.

***Jonathan** — Fruit medium, roundish; skin nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree slender and spreading, with light colored shoots; a favorite market variety; a slow grower. November to March.

***King**—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to March.

L. S. Pearmain—Large; yellow, striped, splashed and shaded with red; flavor mild, rich and pleasant, sprightly sub-acid, very good. A valuable market apple. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. October to February.

***Longfield**—One of the imported Russian varieties; a free, spreading grower; early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, yellowish green; thickly covered with red stripes, a decided blush on the sunny side; rich, sprightly sub-acid. December to March.

***Mann**—Fruit medium to large; roundish oblate; nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; mild, pleasant, sub-acid. The tree grows straight and symmetrical, and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer. One of the latest keepers.

McIntosh—Medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to the standard sort. Tree a poor grower. November to February.

Missouri Pippin—Large, oblong, bright red, with numerous gray dots, very handsome, and of fair quality; an early and very abundant bearer, and very profitable orchard fruit; vigorous. December to March.

Mammoth Black Twig—Very large, dark red, nearly black. Tree hardy and very productive. Very valuable market variety in the west. November to April.

Northwestern Greening—Large; yellow and rich; exceedingly hardy, and claimed to be an extra long keeper. New.

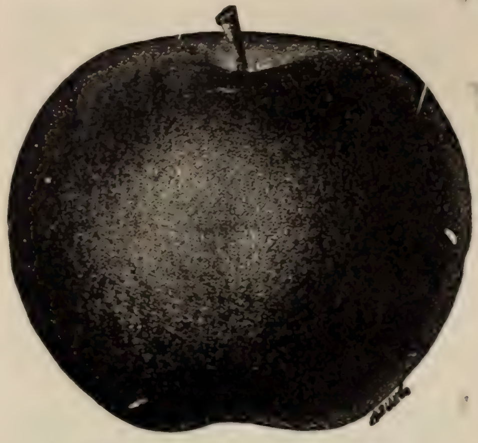
***Northern Spy**—Large; roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor; tree is a strong, upright grower and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. Begins to bear late.

***Ox Noble**—A very valuable and esteemed market fruit. Fruit very large, richly striped and mottled with dark red. In quality equal to the Baldwin, but fruit much larger. Tree hardier than Baldwin, and a splendid, vigorous, erect grower. Originated in Washtenaw County, Michigan; introduced by us in 1880. One of the best. (See colored illustration.)

Peck's Pleasant—Large; pale yellow; very rich with a Newton flavor. Tree erect and a fine bearer. November to March.

Pewaukee—Origin, Pewaukee, Wis. Raised from the seed of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid.

Flowers are the Sweetest Things God ever Made, and Forgot to put a Soul into—Beecher.



OX NOBLE—REDUCED SIZE.

Esteemed especially for cold climates, on account of its hardiness. Tree vigorous. January to May.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Large, yellowish-white, blushing in the sun, flavor very sweet; quality excellent; productive. December to March.

Rawle's Janet—Medium, roundish ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best in the South and Southwest. January to March.

*__Red Canada__—(Steele's Red)—Medium, oblate; red; tender, crisp, rich, sub acid, refreshing and delicious; tree a slender, poor grower. A new method with us is to top work this sort into a thrifty, hardy sort, usually the **Wealthy,** thus furnishing vigor of growth, making it a very desirable tree to plant. Productive. January to May.

*__Rhode Island Greening__—Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; a spreading irregular grower and an abundant bearer. December to April.

Rolfe—New, originated in Maine. Fruit large; of magnificent appearance; color dark red; an abundant and annual bearer, quality prime, both for eating and cooking. November to January.

Rambo—Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. A widely cultivated and esteemed old variety. Autumn in the South. October to January in the North.

Rubicon—A comparatively new apple, most beautiful and showy; a moderate grower but regular bearer; medium size; yellow, shaded with bright rich red; juicy and firm, with brisk, sub-acid flavor. December to June.

Roxbury—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous and productive; long keeper. April to June.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. A popular market sort in many sections. November to February.

Salome—Flesh whitish yellow, half fine, tender, mild, slight aromatic, good; its hardiness, long keeping, good quality, uniform size, retention of its flavor quite late, even into summer, will no doubt make it valuable for the West and Northwest. The tree is as hardy as any of the Siberian Crabs. January to May.

Shiawassee Beauty—Said to be a seedling of Fameuse. Medium, whitish shaded, marbled, splashed, and striped with rich red; flesh firm and very white, tender, juicy, brisk, refreshing, sub-acid. Tree vigorous, very producdive. October to January.

*__Stark__—A long keeper and a valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish, oblong, skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to May. (See colored illustration.)

*__Sutton Beauty__—Originated in Massachusetts, where it is now the leading market apple; has proven one of the best in western New York. Medium to large, roundish, handsome waxen yellow, striped crimson; flesh tender, juicy, sub acid, good quality, keeps well, Tree a moderate grower and productive. November to April.

*__Scott's Winter__—From Vermont. One of the best, long keeping, very hardy varieties. Vigorous grower, hardy as Wealthy, color bright red, flesh white with some stains of red; crisp, spicy and of a brisk acidity. A long keeper, being at its best in April and May.

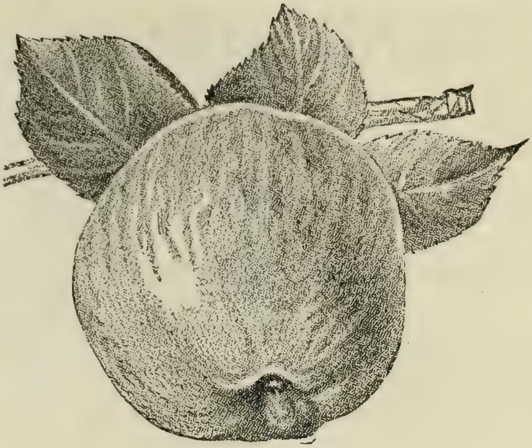
Smith's Cider—Large, handsome; red and yellow; juicy, acid, quality medium; a moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the South and West. December to March.

*__Talman Sweet__—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valnable baking apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.

Westfield—(Seeknofurther)—Medium to large; slightly russeted with dull red stripes, tender, rich, spicy and fine; good grower and bearer. November to March.

*__Wagener__—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to February.

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA, and they FAIRLY SCREAM FOR BANANA APPLES



THE BEST WAY TO BENEFIT THE POOR IS TO INCREASE NATURE'S PRODUCTIONS.

PLANT AN ORCHARD OF BANANA APPLES

STARK—REDUCED SIZE.

Walbridge—Medium size; striped with red, vigorous grower and productive; very hardy. March to June.

***Wealthy**—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit of large size, red streaked with white; quality good. One of the most valuable market apples grown. November to January.

Wine Sap—Medium; dark red; sub-acid, excellent. Tree a modern grower and an abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

Wolfriver—Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome; red color; flesh white and of fine quality, sub-acid. November to January.

Winter Banana—Large, fine grained and smooth; golden yellow shaded with beautiful bright red; delicious sub-acid, highly perfumed, highest quality and finest flavored apple grown. Flesh golden yellow, very rich and spicy, surpassing the finest peach, plum, apricot and pear. Tree very hardy and well adapted for the coldest climates. It has fruited in Wisconsin, where only one other variety—the Oldenburg—can be grown. It is a remarkably early bearer; trees two and three years old often bear full crops of large fine fruit, which sells at sight. It is pronounced by leading authorities as the finest table apple in cultivation. (Read their opinions in this catalogue). It originated in Indiana, and is an accidental seeding introduced by us in 1890. Every tree sent out by us is "Trade Marked." None genuine without. October to February. (See colored illustration and read testimonials.)

BLOCK OF WINTER BANANA APPLE TREES.

There can be no disappointment in planting such trees.

"A Little Farm well Tilled, a Big Pocket Book well Filled.

CRAB APPLES

⁂

Within the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, because of their adaptability to cold sections where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. These efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating.

Grant—Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters, quality very fine. October to December.

***Hyslop**—Fruit large; produced in clusters; roundish ovate; dark, rich red; covered with thick blue bloom; stalk long and slender; tree very hardy and vigorous grower.

Martha—Gideon's new seeding No. 5, from Minnesota. Striped. October. Immensely vigorous, hardy, productive every year, and in five years here in the nursery not a trace of blight. Mr. Gideon says: "For sauce surpasses any apple we ever grew;" a most glorious tree, and great acquisition.

***Montreal**—Fruit large; bright yellow, nearly covered and shaded with rich red, one of the most beautiful of all crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid. Very good. October and November.

Quaker—A new, hardy, strong growing sort bears large crops of fine fruit. December to March.

Transcendent—All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Comes into bearing the second or third year, bearing every year after and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from one and one-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its size for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also, by many, considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. The best for wine. September and October.

Van Wyck—Large, skin mottled with bright red, sweet. Tree vigorous.

***Whitney**—Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy, green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Said to be a great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Has no superior. Splendid for wine.

READ ABOUT Our humble beginning (page 2). After that, read the rest of the catalogue. It may guide you along the line leading to prosperity and fortune.

THE WINTER BANANA APPLE IN WISCONSIN.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

The WINTER BANANA APPLES planted from your nurseries three years ago, are simply grand. The trees are very hardy and well adapted to this cold climate; the trees are very vigorous growers, and the fruit is fully equal to the illustration and description in your catalogue. One gentlemen, Mr. W. W. Daggett, and wife, drove four miles to see the Winter Banana in bearing, and when I showed him the trees and fruit, he said: "THAT SETTLES IT; I'LL HAVE THE WINTER BANANA." I understand he is going to order 100 trees. I want more of this variety, as I know what it is and am running no risk. I think there would be no difficulty in getting a number of orders around here.

THOMAS JAMES,
Fruitgrower, Oshkosh, Wis.

January 18th, 1899.

EIGHT YEARS' BUSINESS MOST SATISFACTORY.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich:

This is to certify that I have sold trees for Greening Bros., Monroe Mich., for the past eight years; during this time I am pleased to say that our business relations have been most satisfactory. Their disposition to deal fair and square with me and all the customers has always been the source of great encouragement to me while canvassing. Their square dealing is manifested in their method of instructing their agents not to sell varieties which cannot be supplied. Under these conditions I am able to hold my trade and am gaining new customers where ever I do business. Without a feeling of partiality I can say that the nursery stock supplied my customers has been superiorin quality to that shipped out by other firms. The firm deserves success, and is getting it.

W. E. SCRIVER.

Newaygo, Mich, Jan. 11, 1901.

THE FINEST I HAVE EVER PLANTED.

I have planted your trees two years in succession and can say that all things considered they are the finest trees I have ever planted.

ALVIN BAUHABN.

Gibson, Mich., 1901.

Cultivate Kindness—and a Crop of Banner Peaches.

OUR AGENT'S DEPARTMENT

Agents Wanted

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics and others Seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our Specialties and high-grade Nursery Stock will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable agents.

PEARS

* *

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

Gather when on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will rapidly separate from limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cool cellar for maturing.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are most valuable for market raising.

SUMMER PEARS.

***Bartlett**—Large size, yellow, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored. Tree a strong grower; bearing early and abundantly; very popular; the most profitable for market. Last of Aug. and first of Sept.

Brandywine — Above medium; yellowish green; melting, sweet; vigorous and productive. Last of Aug.

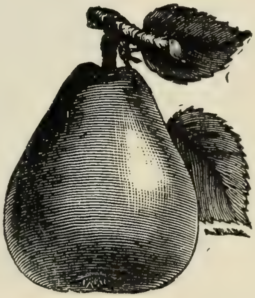
Congress—Fruit large; beautiful yellow, with bright red in the sun; melting and juicy, with a musky flavor, rather tender. Sept.

***Clapp (Fav)**—A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with red cheek; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive, very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. Aug. and Sept.

Dearborn—Rather small; pale yellow; melting and delicious. Tree vigorous, rapid grower; bears young and abundantly. Aug.

Elizabeth (Manning)—Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the best early pears. Aug.

Early Harvest—Fruit is large golden yellow, with a fine red cheek; flavor poor, but it sells well in the market because of its size and color and earliness in ripening; ripens one month before Bartlett.



FRENCH PEAR—REDUCED SIZE.

French Pear—The tallest growing pear tree known, reaching the height of one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet. A great bearer and hardy. Fruit yellow, medium, perfect in shape, very rich in flavor, highly perfumed—most valuable pear yet introduced. Middle to last of Aug. (See colored illustration.)

Giffard—An excellent variety; medium; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early. Tree slender, but healthy; very productive. Aug.

Koonce—Originated in So. Illinois; has been largely planted and is a very successful early market pear in that and other sections. A strong, upright grower; hardy; has produced crops when all other varieties were killed by frost Fruit medium, yellow with carmine cheek, ripens with the earliest. July and Aug.

***Summer Doyenne**—(Doy. de Ette)—Small; melting, sweet; yellowish. Tree vigorous and productive: very early. Aug.

Tyson—Rather large, bright yellow, with brown cheek; melting, sweet and delicious. Aug.

Wilder—Very early, resembling Summer Doyenne; claimed to be a good shipper for an early pear. Small. First of Aug.

AUTUMN PEARS.

***Angouleme**—(Duchesse D' Angouleme) —Very large, greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted; makes a beautiful tree; very productive. One of the best. Oct. and Nov. **Succeeds best as Dwarf.**

***Anjou**—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. Oct. to Dec.

Bartlett - Seckel—Seedling from Bartlett and Seckel. New and highly prized by good judges. Sept. to Oct.

Bosc—Large; yellow russetted; half melting, high flavored and excellent. Sept. and Oct. A very poor grower.

Buffam—Medium size; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent; a stout and upright grower. Oct.

Boussock—Large; lemon yellow, a little russetted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly vinous flavor; good grower. Sept.

Clairgeau—Very large, pyriform, yellow and red; nearly melting, highly flavored. An early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. Oct. and Nov.

BARTLETT PEAR TREE.

Diel—Large; dull yellow, dotted; sugary, rich and delicious. Tree a strong, rapid grower. Oct. to Dec.

Edmonds—Large; bright yellow, often marbled with red in the sun; melting, sweet, perfumed, rich and delicious. Tree a very strong grower and good bearer. Sept. to Oct.

Flemish—(Flemish Beauty)—Large, beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer; hardy everywhere. A very popular market variety. Sept. to Oct.

Fred. Clapp—Medium size; smooth skin of a clear lemon yellow, flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor slightly acidulous, rich and aromatic. Oct. Tree a vigorous grower.

Garber—One of the Japan Hybrids; earlier than Kieffer; very hardy, immensely productive, bears young; good only for canning and preserving. Sept. and Oct.

Howell—Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. Tree a free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable, Sept. and Oct.

Idaho—Large apple shaped pear of excellent quality small core and nearly seedless; flesh white and not of best quality. Tree more subject to blight than most of the leading sorts. Sept. and Oct.

Kieffer—Well known everywhere. Said to have been raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with Bartlett or some other kind. Large, skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side, flesh slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous and an early and a great yielder. Next to the Bartlett it has been planted most extensively for market. Nov. and Dec.

" Woodman spare that Tree; Touch not a Single Bough."

Lucrative—A fine large pear; yellowish green, slightly russetted; melting, delicious; good grower and very productive. One of the best autumn pears. Sept and Oct.

Lincoln—Large and of good quality. Ripens in late fall. A new variety. The value of the Lincoln Pear lies in its comparative exemption from blight and disease, in its hardiness and great productiveness, bearing from thirty to forty bushels of fruit in a season. The fruit is medium to large, with a rich aromatic flavor, core small and healthy, and the fruit has a beautiful waxy appearance when fully ripe. Trees grow to an enormous size.

*__Louise__ (Jersey)—Rather large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive; a fine grower on both pear and quince. Oct. and Nov.

*__Onondaga__ (Swan's Orange)—A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; vigorous and productive. October and November.

President—Raised by Dr. Shurtleff of Massachusetts, where it is very popular. Fruit large, roundish, obovate, somewhat irregular; flesh yellowish white, rather coarse, juicy, slightly vinous. Good. Early in November.

*__Seckel__—Small; rich yellowish brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. September and October.

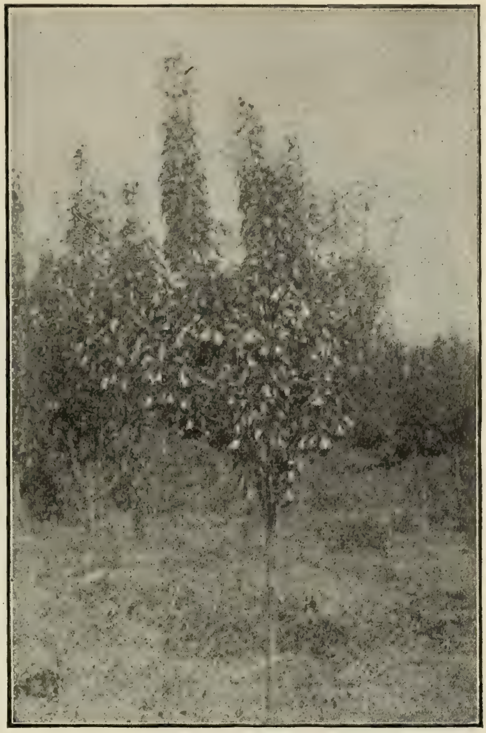
*__Sheldon__—Fruit rather large; roundish, yellowish, nearly covered with light russet; slightly shaded with red; flesh very juicy, melting and delicious; tree hardy, vigorous and good bearer. One of the best varieties. Has never been known to blight. October.

Superfin—(Beurre Superfin)—A large, fine pear, very juicy and melting, with a rich, pleasant and sprightly sub-acid flavor; its valuable qualities are not sufficiently appreciated. Tree vigorous. Oct.

*__Vermont__--A beautiful new seedling pear; medium size, roundish, obovate, yellow; nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, fine quality, tree healthy, hardy and productive. Oct.

WINTER PEARS.

*__Bordeaux__—Large size, with very thick tough skin, which renders it a very valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich; keeps till March. One of the best. New.



C. DE NANTES PEAR TREE.

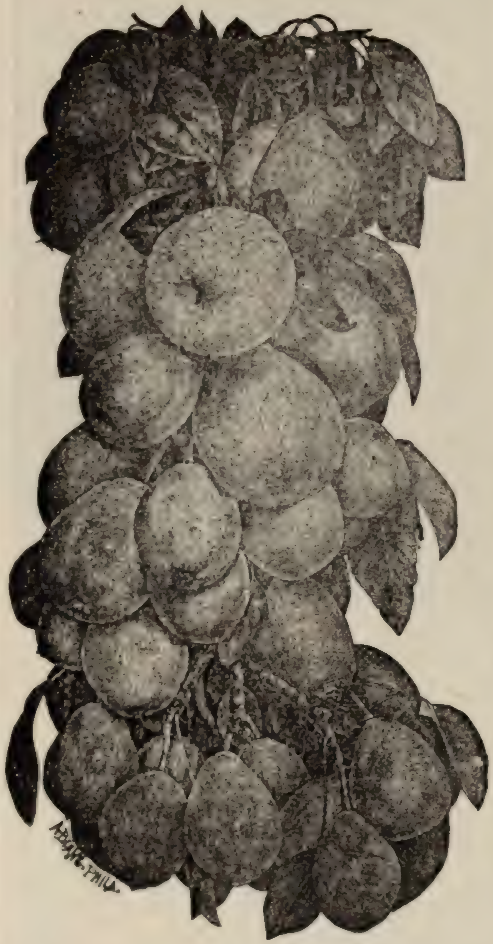
Three years old. The most profitable late ripening pear in cultivation. Photographed from our 20-acre C. De Nantes orchard.

*__C. De Nantes—The most profitable pear grown__—This wonderful late pear was originated by Pierre Clairgeau, of Nantes, France. It is one of the most showy and well formed pears grown. Fruit large, with a very stout stem. Color when matured is a golden yellow, with a highly colored red cheek. It is one of the most highly flavored pears and the heaviest bearer in cultivation, bearing annual crops when other varieties fail. Fruit is very firm and will not bruise in falling. Season Oct. to Jan. Tree exceedingly hardy and vigorous in growth, forming a beautiful pyramid. Heavy bearer, even on two and three-year-old trees. Trees usually require propping up the third year to keep them from breaking down. Samples of fruit can be sent in season.

Easter—Large; pale yellow, sprinkled with round dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter pears. Keeps all winter.

Josephine of Malines—Medium to large, roundish; pale straw color; flesh rose-colored, melting and delicately perfumed; first quality. Tree a moderate, irregular grower, with small leaves; fruit borne in clusters. Dec. to Feb.

Lawrence—About medium; yellow; thickly dotted; very rich, fine flavor. One of the best. Tree a good grower and very productive. Dec. to Jan.



BRANCH OF C. DE NANTES PEAR.
30 INCHES LONG.

Lincoln Coreless—Originated in Lincoln county, Tenn. Fruit very large, handsome appearance, quality only medium, and very few, if any, seeds. So clear of core and seed, whence its name. A good keeper. Golden yellow. Tree a good grower and very productive; has never been known to blight. Dec. to March.

Vicar—Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on dwarf. Nov. to April.

Winter Nellis—Medium in size; yellowish green and russet; fine-grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears. Tree straggly, slender grower and crooked, but very productive. Dec.

DWARF PEARS

Dwarf Pears must always be planted below the bud, **sufficiently deep** to cover the junction of the pear and quince 3 or 4 inches. About one-third the previous summer's growth should be cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful.

Dwarfs frequently succeed where Standards fail, especially where the soil is deficient of clay loam. It is very important to select the proper varieties, however, as all varieties of Pears do not succeed well as dwarfs. Those most desirable are **Angouleme, C. de Nantes, Jersey, Seckel,** and **Vicar.** Among these we find the **Angouleme and C. de Nantes** the most profitable.

1750 TREES FULLY UP TO EXPECTATIONS.

Our trees were received in good condition and the quality of same was as good as I ever saw. I can find no fault with the stock, nor the way your customers are treated. The peach and apple, 1750 trees, in all sorts were fully up to expectations. I also have your trees 3 years old in bearing, and they are all true to name. W. W. GLEASON.
Gibson, Mich., 1900.

1600 TREES VERY SATISFACTORY.

I have bought of your firm 1600 trees and with the exception of a few that did not start they have made a very fine growth and are very satisfactory indeed. I. BOILER,
Sec. Michigan Barrel Factory.
Grand Rapids, Mich. 1901.

1000 TREES, THE FINEST EVER SEEN.

In the spring of 1899 I bought 500 trees through your agent, Mr. W. E. Scriver, a large portion of which bore fine peaches the second year after planting. I also received from your nurseries last spring 500 trees which I candidly believe to be the finest ever sent into Newaygo County. I am more than pleased with your dealings.
WESLEY WILLIAMS.
Ashland Center, Mich., 1901.

DWARF PEAR BLOCK,
One year old. A wonderful growth in one season.
Photographs don't lie; some of these trees stood six feet high.

PLUMS.

ABUNDANCE PLUM.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

The prevalence of the disease of the Plum commonly known as the "Black Knot," which has so much discouraged people in the Eastern states from giving to the Plum its merited share of attention, has as yet done but little damage west of Lake Erie, but its appearance should be guarded against, and its ravages prevented by keeping the trees in a healthy condition, which is done by good cultivation, and removing the Knot by amputation on its first appearance. Nothing is more favorable to the growth of the black fungus, or knot, than neglect. But the great enemy of the plum is the insect known as the Curculio, a small dark brown beetle which punctures the fruit in depositing its egg, from which is hatched the destructive grub, and causing the fruit to drop prematurely and rot. Two ways of destroying the Curculio and saving the crop of fruit are recommended, viz:

First: Spread a large sheet suitable for the purpose under the tree, and then jar the tree so as to shake down all the fruits that have been stung, as well as all the Curculios. Both insect and stung fruit are destroyed. Begin to do this as soon as the blossom falls, and keep it up daily or at least tri-weekly until the fruit is half grown. The morning is the best time to do this, when the insects are chilled and stupid.

Second: Another remedy, and the one generally adopted now, doubtless, is the spraying of the tree, directions for which are given on pages 48-51. If those who really desire to grow fine crops of this most delicious fruit will try either of these remedies and follow it up rigidly, they will be successful.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most valuable for market.

---

800 TREES. WELL SATISFIED WITH YOUR DEALINGS.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

In the spring of 1900 I bought 800 trees from your firm. The stock received was the finest I have ever bought. Many of the trees have made 4 foot of growth the first season and I only lost 15 trees out of the whole lot. I am very well satisfied with your dealings and thank you for the fine stock supplied me.

Croton, Mich., January 1901. A. E. HALL.

A FINE APPLE ORCHARD

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

I have a very fine apple orchard from the trees received from your nursery last year. I am well pleased with your stock.

Grand Rapids. Mich., 1901. THOS. CUMMINGS.

Home is your Heaven on Earth; beautify it with Trees and Shrubbery.

STUDY OUR FRUIT GROWER'S GUIDE.
It is an X-Ray to FRUIT CULTURE

* * *

KEEP POSTED subscribe for the N. A. Horticulturist our monthly Fruit-Grower's Magazine; Strictly Up-to-Date. 50 cents per

* * *

RED and YELLOW 'CATCH a FELLOW' is the signification of the Crimson and Yellow Rambler Rose.

THE DIMPLE IN A BABY'S CHEEK, is but the shadow of a "NEW PROLIFIC" PEACH.

* * *

LIMBURGER CHEESE & KRAUT for the German.
BEANS for the Yankee;
POTATOES or the Irish;
UNIONS and GARLIC for the Frenchman;
and
BANANA APPLES for all the LOYAL AMERICAN CITIZENS;

WHICH DO YOU PREFER?

Perhaps the finest block of Plum trees ever grown in America. The growing of such wonderful trees accounts in a great measure for the wonderful growth of our nurseries.

EUROPEAN CLASS OF PLUMS.

Archduke—A large, black and very productive variety ; valuable addition to late varieties for home use or market. Early Oct.

***Bradshaw**—Fruit very large ; dark violet red ; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of Aug.

Coe's—Large and handsome ; light yellow ; firm, rich and sweet. Last of Sept.

Duane — (Duane's Purple) — Large size, roundish and oblong ; color a reddish purple , flesh juicy and good ; very handsome. Tree a good grower and bears well. Early Sept.

General Hand—Very large ; oval ; golden yellow ; juicy, sweet and good ; shy bearer. First of Sept.

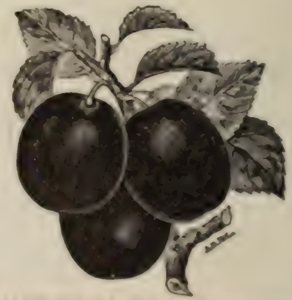
***German Prune**—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying ; color dark purple ; of very agreeable and rich flavor. Tree very productive and hardy. Sept.

***Gull**—Extensively grown for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous and upright grower, spreading with age and bearing ; an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish oval ; skin dark purple, covered with a thick, blue bloom ; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly, sub-acid ; free stone. Season last of Aug. and first of Sept.

***Grand Duke**—Color of Bradshaw ; fruit very large, of fine quality, very productive. One of the best varieties for either home garden or market. Sept. (See cut.)

***Imperial Gage**—Fruit large, oval ; skin pale green ; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. First of Sept.

Italian Prune (Fellenberg)—A fine, late plum ; oval, purple ; flesh juicy and delicious ; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. Sept.



SHIPPERS' PRIDE—REDUCED.

Jefferson—Large, yellow, reddened in the sun ; juicy, rich and delicious ; one of the best. Last of Aug.

To be a Good Woman is better than to be a Fine Lady.

***Lombard** — Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of Aug. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.

McLaughlin—Large; yellow; firm; juicy; luscious; vigorous and productive; nearly or quite equal to the Imperial Gage. Last of Aug.

Moore's Arctic—Size medium or below; skin purplish black with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new, hardy plum, which originated in the highlands of Aroostook county, Maine, where, unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardiest plum grown, and so far free from black knot. Tree healthy but slow grower. An early and abundant bearer." Last of Aug.

Monarch—One of the most valuable of the late introductions from England. Tree robust, with dense foliage; an abundant bearer. Fruit very large, roundish oval, dark purple-blue; perfect freestone.

***Niagara**--A large, reddish-purple plum, resembling Bradshaw in tree and fruit; vigorous and productive. Aug.

Naples—A new variety; size large, color greenish yellow. Flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored; rather tender. Middle of Sept.

***Pond** (Pond's Seedling)—A magnificent English plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse; a very large plum. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. One of the most attractive trees in cultivation. Good market variety. Sept.

A large Planter who visited our Nurseries.

Greening Bros.,
Monroe, Mich.:

Your representative Mr. Collins, has asked me for an expression in writing concerning the trees that I have purchased from you the past three seasons. I am pleased to report entire satisfaction in every way with the quality and condition of the stock I have purchased each year, and will further say that it has proven to be the most uniform and desirable that I have ever purchased from any one, and I have set many thousands of trees and patronized a number of nurserymen. The fact that I have given you my entire business for the coming season's planting would seem to be the best evidence of my opinion of your goods and the treatment I have received at your hands. Since visiting your nurseries last September I can better appreciate why it is that your stock is so vigorous, uniform and desirable. I have never seen anything to compare with your soil, location, system and general arrangement for producing good trees. It will be a profitable investment for any large permanent customer as I expect to be.

H. D. HUDSON.
Ganges, Mich., 1901.

BRANCH OF BURBANK PLUM,

Satisfaction among your Customers.

Greening Bros.,
Monroe, Mich.:

I have your trees from one to three years old growing on my farm all of which are very satisfactory. The trees are making a healthy, vigorous growth, showing their strong vitality and the careful way they were cared for when leaving the nursery. Have handled your trees more or less during the last four years for other people and can candidly say that there is satisfaction in a high degree among our customers who have planted your trees in large lots as well as small, and great assurance is expressed of their continued patronage. The strong confidence shown by many of the heavy and leading fruit growers ought to recommend your trees to the public for new and lasting customers who are ready to plant trees of high grade and strong growing qualities. Have delivered a good many trees for you, but they never have compared with those I delivered for you in the fall of 1900. I expect to plant more trees in the spring, and I know of no better nor more reliable firm to place my order with than yours.

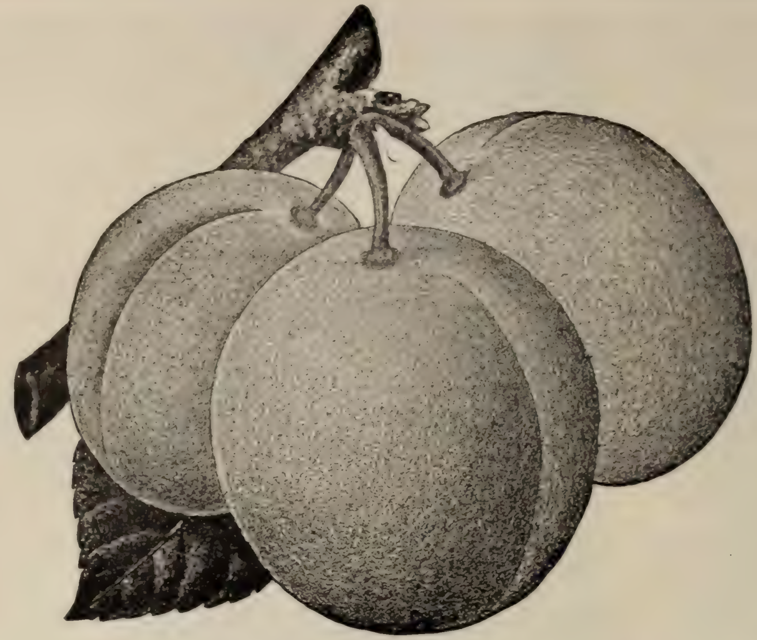
W. E. COLLINS.
Ganges, Mich., 1900

A FINE ORCHARD OF NEW PROLIFIC.

I have a very fine orchard of New Prolific peach trees in bearing condition from your nurseries. I consider it one of the most profitable varieties in cultivation. Your firm deserves great credit for introducing this valuable variety.

JAS. MURPHY.
Kent County, Mich.,

Eve could not resist the temptation to eat the Apple; who can blame her!



LOMBARD PLUM.

Prince's Yellow Gage—Rather large; golden yellow; flesh rich, sugary and melting; very hardy and productive; a favorite sort. Aug.

Quackenboss—Large, oblong, oval; deep purple; a little coarse, sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent; adheres slightly to the stone. Tree a rapid, upright grower and productive. Sept.

Red Egg—Fruit large; oval; skin deep red, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh greenish, rather coarse, with sub-acid flavor; good for cooking Tree vigorous and very productive. First of Sept.

***Reine Claude de Bavay**—Large; green yellow, spotted with red; firm, sugary, and of fine quality; very productive. Sept.

Shippers' Pride—Fruit large; dark purple; nearly round; flesh firm and excellent; a good shipper. Tree hardy and productive. Excellent for canning. Sept.

***Shropshire**—Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. Sept.

Smith Orleans—Large size; reddish purple; flesh firm and juicy, with fine flavor. Tree very productive. Free. Sept.

Spaulding—Tree a strong grower, with broad, rich, dark foliage; fruit large, yellowish green, with marblings of deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, very firm; sprightly, sugary and rich; fine for canning. Aug.

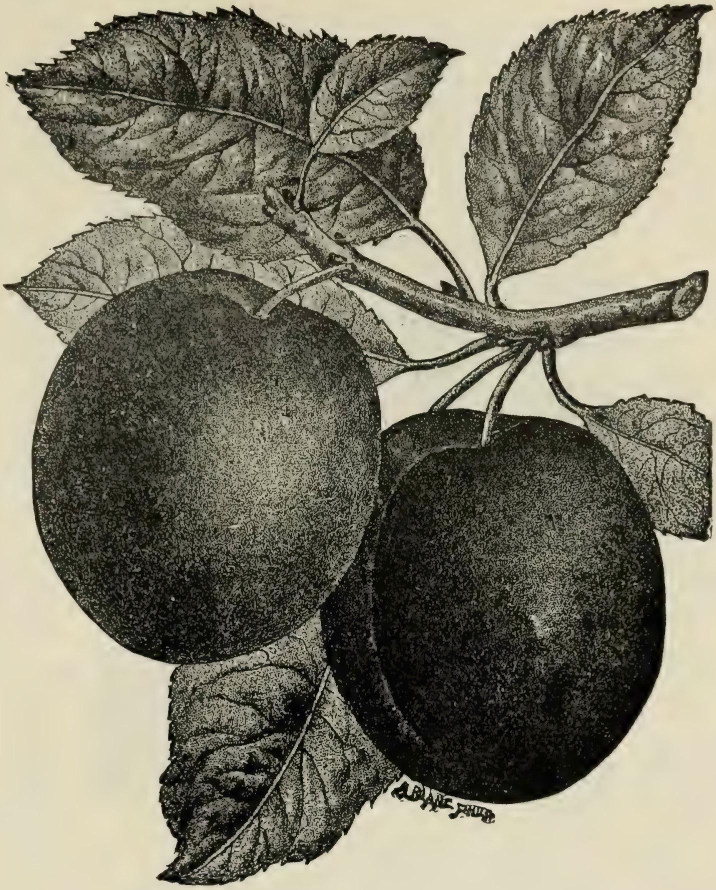
Washington—Large; green, somewhat reddened; juicy, sweet and fine; slow grower. Last of Aug.

OUR BANNER PEACH TREE

Is in some respects similiar to a crap game "7 come 11." You figure on 7 and it bears 11 bushels of fruit every time.

THE FILIPINOS

Have a fine country, and when they become sufficiently civilized to plant Greening's Trees, it will be the garden spot of the world.



GUII PLUM.

Yellow Egg—(Magnum Bonum)—Fruit of largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse; sub-acid, fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of Aug.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

Now generally conceded as the most profitable class of plums for market. Trees are hardy, wonderfully productive and vigorous growers. In hardiness and freedom from fungus and insect attacks they are much superior to the European sorts; they also come into bearing early, often the second year, and seem to succeed in every climate and soil. Fruit keeps a long time in excellent condition.

Abundance—One of the best known and most popular of the Japan sorts. From our experience of late we can recommend this variety for more extensive planting. Medium to large, oblong; amber, nearly covered with bright red and overspread with a thick bloom; flesh orange yellow, juicy, melting, and of delicious sweetness; stone small and flesh readily parts from it. Tree a strong grower and an early and profuse bearer. Valuable for canning and market. Aug. (See cut.)

THE FINEST TREES EVER SEEN.

The peach trees and other nursery stock ordered from you received The Elberta peach trees are the finest I have ever seen although we have planted many thousands in the past few years. All stock is perfectly satisfactory.

GEO. A. RUNNER.

Locust Point, O., 1901.

HUNDREDS OF TREES, ALL PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.

It gives me great pleasure to state that the many hundred trees which I have bought of you in the last three years were first-class and perfectly satisfactory.

C. C. SIGLER.

Cleveland, O., 1901.

Are agreed on the superior merits of the PROLIFIC PEACH.

Botan—(Sweet Botan)—Large, oblong, tapering to a point. Lemon yellow ground nearly overspread with bright cherry. Flesh more yellow than Abundance, melting, rich and highly perfumed; small stone, parting readily from the flesh.

Burbank-The Burbank plum stands at the head of the celebrated Japanese varieties. It is proving remarkably-successful the country over. No other plum ever became so popular in so short a time. This is because it is practically Curculio proof, and is very free from black knot. It has been fruited from 7 to 9 years in this country and is perfectly hardy (said to stand 30 degrees below zero). It seems to succeed on any soil, sand, clay or loam. It can be picked just before ripe and will ripen and color up perfectly, and will not lose its flavor. Will keep fully three weeks in perfect condition after ripening. We have kept them in perfect condition in a cupboard in our office for 30 days during very warm weather. Abundant yearly bearer, fruit large, roundish, dark red or purplish, with thin lilac bloom, flesh amber yellow, melting, juicy, with rich sugary flavor, stone small; bears second year after planting. First of Sept. (See colored illustration.)

Chabot (Chase, Yellow Japan)—Medium to large, heart-shaped, pointed; orange overlaid with cherry red, darker in sun; flesh yellow, sweet, excellent quality. Tree a strong, upright grower; productive. First to middle of Sept.

Red June—The best Japan, ripening before Abundance. Medium to large, deep vermillion red with handsome bloom; flesh light lemon yellow, firm, moderately juicy; pleasant quality. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous and hardy; productive; ripens between Willard and Abundance. Last of July or early Aug.

BURBANK PLUM, 3 YEARS OLD.

YIELD, 1 1-2 BUSHELS. FROM PHOTOGRAPH.

Hale—A handsome globular red and speckled plum; about color and size of Burbank, ripening 7 to 10 days later. Claimed to be best quality of all Japan plums; flesh yellow. tender and juicy, but a good shipper and keeper. Very promising. Tree a good grower; productive. Sept.

Ogon—Tree an upright, spreading, strong grower, with large leaves. A handsome, early, clear yellow freestone plum of fair quality; excellent for canning. Early Aug.

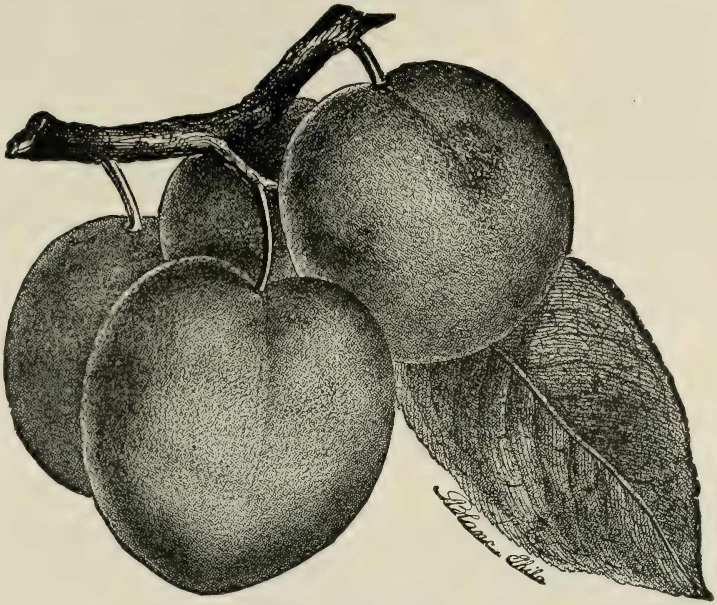
Pissardi (Prunus Pissardi)—From Persia; this is a very ornamental tree with purple foliage; fruit is medium in size, roundish, oval, dark crimson color, juicy and fairly good; hardy. A most beautiful tree for lawn or park.

Satsuma (Blood) — Large, globular with sharp point; color purple and red with blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, fine quality; pit very small. Hardy and vigorous grower, and productive. Sept.

Simoni (Prunus Simonis)—Apricot plum. Fruit brick red color, flat; flesh apricot yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in any other plum. Fruit of poor quality but very handsome. Sept.

Wickson—Originated by Luther Burbank, of California, who says: "This variety stands pre-eminent among the many thousand Japan varieties I have fruited." Tree hardy and an upright, strong grower with narrow leaves; very productive. Fruit **largest of the Japans**, handsome deep maroon red, firm, a long keeper and a fine shipper; flesh dull yellow, meaty, of good quality. Destined to become one of the most valuable of plums for market; keeps fully three weeks after picking. Fruit ripens late, after Burbank. We highly recommend this variety to those wanting the best. Middle of Sept. (See colored illustration.)

The Dishonest Fruit Grower has no Conscience; he puts the small Fruit at the bottom of the Basket


Blanc, Phila.

RED JUNE PLUM.

IMPROVED NATIVE PLUMS.

This class is especially adapted to the Southern and Western sections, where European sorts do not do well. They thrive well budded on peach stock.

*__De Soto__—A very hardy, native variety, extremely productive and profitable. Medium ; bright red; sweet, rich and of good quality. Sept.

Forest Garden—Fruit large, mottled red and yellow, juicy and sweet, hardy and vigorous. Aug.

Marianna—Fruit smaller than Wild Goose, nearly round, of a bright cardinal red when ripe. Skin rather thick, stone small. Aug.

Wolf—Fruit nearly as large as Lombard, and a perfect free stone. As to quality, we find them superb for cooking, and for serving with sugar as we use peaches. Tree a good grower, hardy and is becoming very popular wherever known. Aug.

Weaver — Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom, prolific, and of good quality. Tree very hardy. Aug.

Wild Goose— Fruit medium, red with a blue bloom. July.

BURBANK PLUM TREES.
In Nursery, one year's growth, on Myrobolan plum root.

CHERRIES

We are introducing this season the BRUSSELER BRAUNE Cherry, the latest ripening of all varieties. Attention is directed to the colored illustration, also description on an other page in this Catalogue. We are positive that in this cherry has been found the "Ideal" variety for market or domestic use. Every tree of this variety will be "Trade Marked." None Genuine without. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are the most valuable for market.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Downer's Late—Rather large; light red, tender and juicy; slightly bitter before fully ripe. Tree a vigorous, erect grower. A valuable late ripening variety of the sweet sorts. July.

Eagle—Large, black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; vigorous grower and productive. First to fifteenth of July.

***Elton**—Large and fine flavor; pale yellow light red next the sun; vigorous grower Last of June.

***Governor Wood**—Very large; rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet. One of the best. Last of June.

Ida—Fruit medium to large, pale yellow, nearly covered with light red, some mottled; flesh tender; juicy and of fine quality. Tree vigorous, upright, abundant and regular bearer. Middle of June.

Luelling—A native of Oregon. Fruit very large, shining black; flesh very solid and firm; fine; a good keeper and will bear transportation well. Tree a moderate grower and rather tender; an early and profuse bearer.

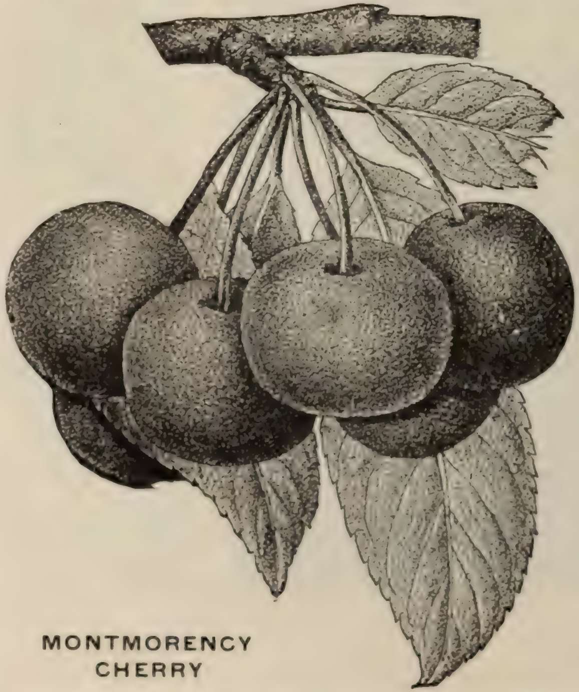
***Napoleon**—Very large; pale yellow with bright red cheek; very firm; juicy and sweet; vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best. First of July.

***Rockport**—Large, pale amber with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; good bearer. June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Remarkably vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters, and is of the largest size; skin deep black; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor; stone small. July.

***Tartarian** (Black)—Very large; bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or early July.

***Windsor** — New seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, quite distinct; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. The most valuable late variety for market or family use. July.

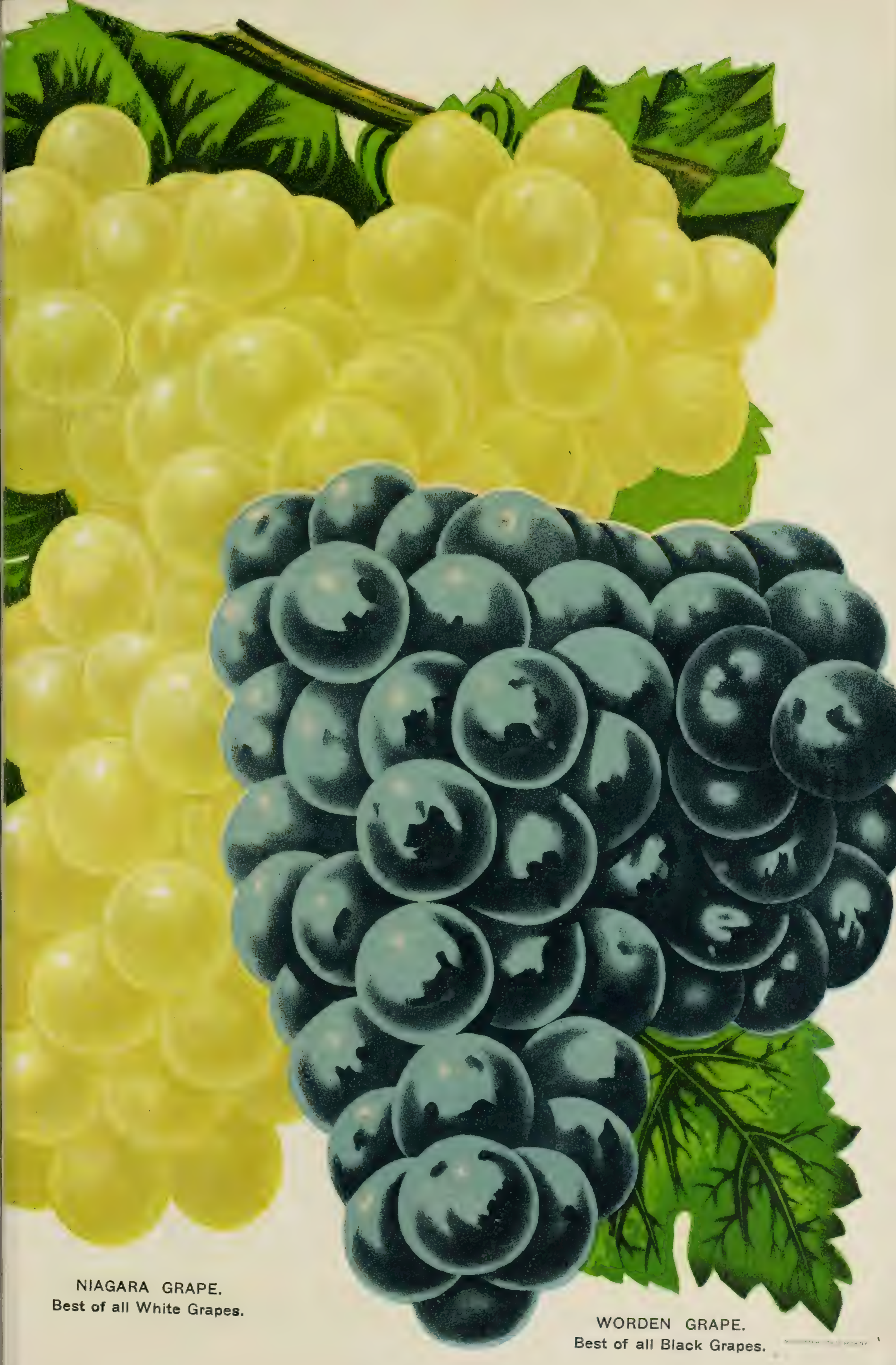


MONTMORENCY CHERRY

Agents Wanted

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our Specialties and high-grade Nursery Stock will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable agents.

This book is Copyrighted. Yon must not Infringe.



NIAGARA GRAPE.
Best of all White Grapes.

WORDEN GRAPE.
Best of all Black Grapes.

OUR MOTTO:

Strive to excel in whatever we undertake and try to win in open competition by fair and honorable means.

LET US HUSTLE:

A man who is content with himself never creates sufficient excitement to arouse the envy of others.

WINDSOR CHERRY, ONE YEAR OLD

Attention is directed to the thrifty growth, large and healthy foliage; a result of whole roots, proper culture, rich and well tilled soil.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

BRUSSELER BRAUNE (New)—Originated and imported from East Poland, Europe, about ten years ago and put on trial at various experiment stations, where its superiority was discovered. Our attention was called to this wonderful cherry by Prof. L. R. Taft, of Michigan Agriculture College, who urged us to introduce this cherry. Tree a stronger grower than Richmond, perfectly hardy and very productive. Fruit of largest size, a rich brown color and of highest quality. Ripens four weeks later than Richmond, when all other varieties of cherries are gone. The most profitable variety in cultivation. We offer $100 reward for a better cherry. Every tree "Trade Marked." See colored illustration.

Choisy—Medium, amber, mottled with red; tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Last of June.

Dyehouse—A very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Richmond and quite as productive, and hardy. Color red. June.

Eugenie (Empress)—Fruit large; dark red; very rich, tender and sub-acid. Tree heads very low. Ripe about July 1st.

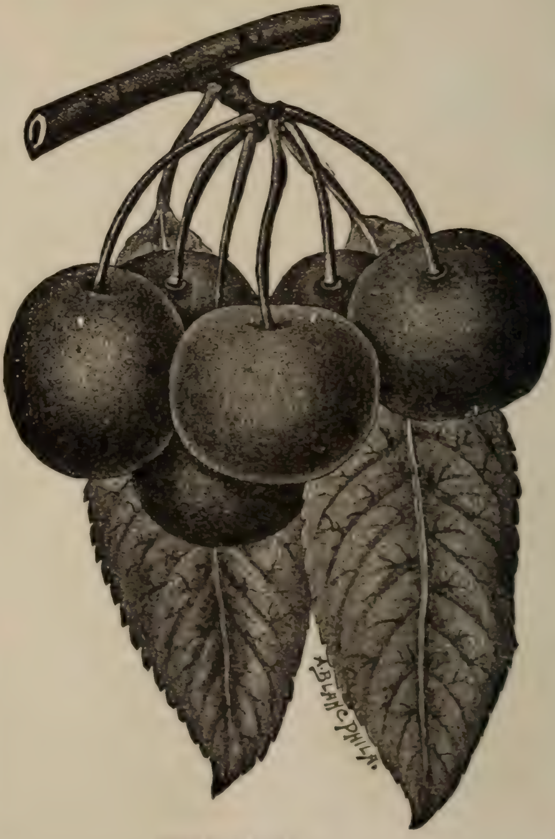
***English Morello**—Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Tree a moderate grower. Aug.

***Late Duke**—Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July

Louis Phillipe—Large size; flesh red, tender, juicy, with mild, sub acid flavor; very vigorous and productive; of great value. A native of France. Middle of July.

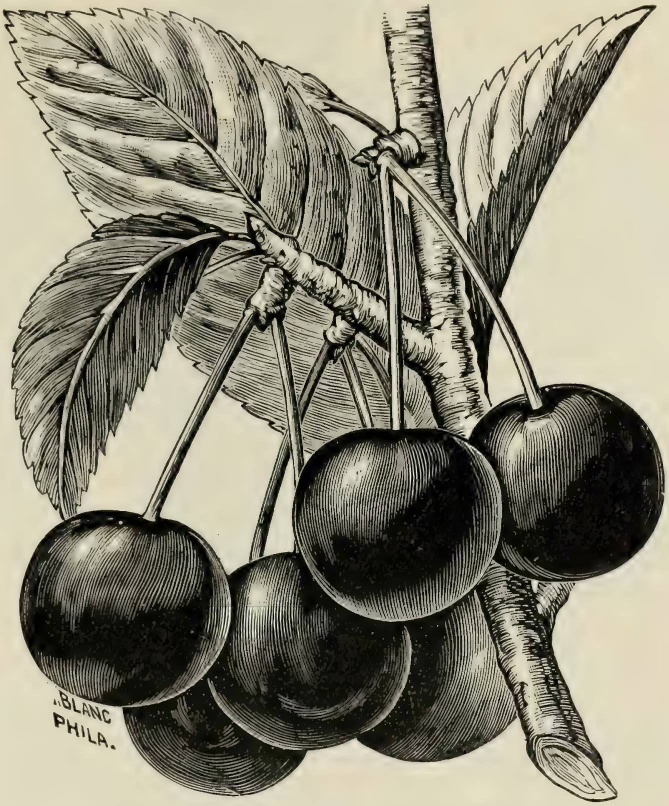
***May Duke**—Large, red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

***Montmorency, Large**—A large, red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later; one of the very best. End of June.


A.BLANC PHILA.

RICHMOND.

George Washington could not tell a lie; we can, but we WON'T.



BRUSSELER BRAUNE CHERRY.

Olivet—Large, shining, deep red; tender, rich, and vinous, with a very sweet, sub-acidulous flavor. June.

*__Ostheim__—A hardy cherry from Russia. Fruit large, roundish ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet. Valuable for market and great productiveness. Its ripening season extends for about two weeks. Trees usually begin to bear the second year. Last of June.

*__Richmond__—Medium size; dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a good grower, with roundish, spreading head, and is extremely productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when almost every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June. (See cut.)

Wragg—A new and valuable acquisition, which promises to become one of the leading sorts; very large, with a sweet sub-acid flavor; moderate grower. Last of July.

1000 TREES. THE BEST NURSERY TO DEAL WITH.

I have bought over one thousand trees from Greening Bros , of Monroe, Mich. They have always sent me nice stock. The treas have all borne and have all been true to name To any parties desiring to plant trees I would recommend Greening Bros., as being the best nursery firm to deal with. Stock very fine.

LEROY TIFT.

Croton, Mich., 1901.

GOOD STOCK IS THE BEST AD. AND SELLS ITSELF.

I enclose postal order for the amount due on my trees. I was more than pleased with them. They were, I think, the finest trees ever shipped to Antwerp. I enclose an order of a friend who said he was willing to pay express on it, if you could fill the order.

MRS. S. M. CLINE.

Live and let live is one of the good methods of our business.

PEACHES

⁂

Those interested in **Peach Culture** will do well to read **Fruit Growers' Guide** in this catalogue, treating exclusively and exhaustively on the care of peach orchards, marketing, spraying, etc. Of late this industry has grown to such prominence that it has become one of the leading subjects for discussion at the meetings of horticultural societies, and by that great body of workers who go by the more modest name of fruit growers. Many farmers have gone into peach culture body and soul, and are reaping handsome profits. The demand increases from year to year, and as a crop can be raised at a small expense, the business will be increasingly profitable Nearly all the popular varieties will give a large yield of fruit the third year. We give herewith a fine collection of sorts which will afford a good selection for any section of country where peaches can be grown.

HISTORY OF
BANNER PEACH

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most valuable for market.

Twenty-two years ago Mr. John Murray, of Woodslee, Ontario, while visiting at Detroit, Michigan, bought at a fruit stand some peaches which he supposed came from California. They were very large and beautiful, and he concluded to plant the seeds and watch the results. One of the seeds sprouted and grew up very rapidly. As peaches in that climate were regarded as tender and short lived, not much attention was given to the tree until it began fruiting. The fruit proved very large and handsome and of a quality never before tasted in that locality. The tree continued to bear heavy crops every year, and of such high flavor and handsome appearance that it **took numerous prizes at Agricultural Fairs** held in that country. Later, trees were budded at the South Essex Experiment Station, Leamington,Ontario,when, after fruiting there, the full worth of the Banner Peach was finally established and the variety offered for sale. The price asked for the peach was so great that for several years no Nurserymen could be found to purchase it. Finally on March 22, 1898, an agreement was entered into by us with the Originator, Mr. John Murray, by which at a cost of $2,500.00 in cash besides a royalty, we obtained full control and ownership of the Banner Peach. We now offer this valuable market peach with the full confidence that it is destined to become the most valuable of all peach varieties ever grown or introduced.

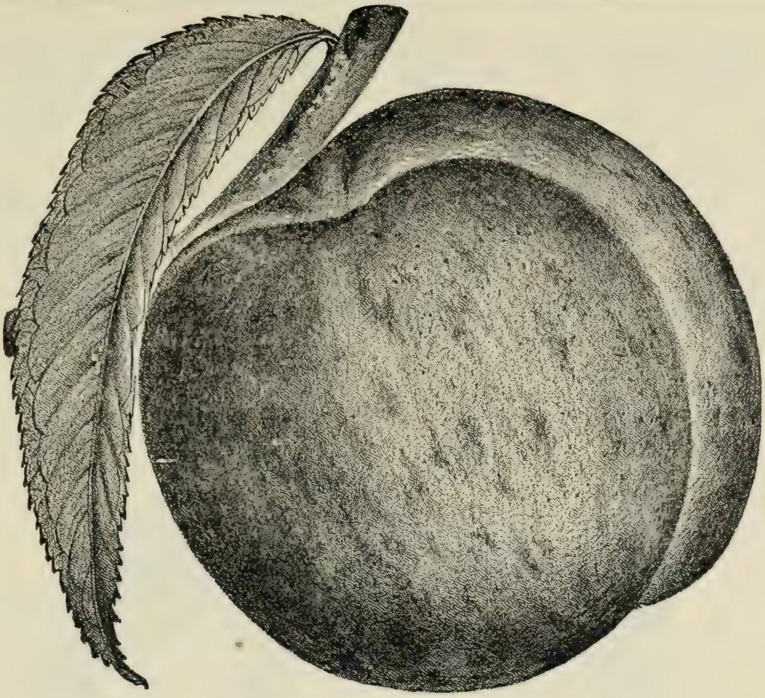
The demand for peaches has drifted almost entirely to late varieties, and we are certain that the advent of a peach having the market qualities of the "**Banner**" will be hailed with delight by peach growers. It has the high quality of New Prolific in all respects, very large and beautiful, and ripens with Beers' Smock. It is, we believe, the most hardy variety in cultivation, having stood the cold winters of Canada—where it originated—for the past twenty years. It was obtained at a cost of $2,500.00 in cash. In the discovery of the "**Banner**" peach we are confident of having found the "Ideal market peach" and we take pleasure in recommending it to those aiming to plant only the very best.

It is hardly necessary, we believe, to call **special** attention to the **New Prolific** peach, and its great triumphs in the past. It is now so well known everywhere, that it needs no introduction to our patrons. Its success is complete. Those who have treated the introduction of the **New Prolific** with mistrust and contempt, are now fully satisfied that it is all we have claimed for it, and more too. Patrons may rest assured at all times that there is no disappointment in any of the new varieties we are introducing.

STOOD 38 DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

The NEW PROLIFIC PEACH TREES in my orchard stood 38 degrees below zero, and are not hurt.

THOMAS JAMES, Oshkosh, Wis.



ADMIRAL DEWEY PEACH—NEW.

Admiral Dewey (New)—A perfect freestone peach, ripening with Triumph, but has better form, brighter color on the surface, is equally hardy and productive. The flesh is of uniform color and texture to the pit. The tree is a strong, symmetrical grower and a very promising new variety.

Alexander—Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive; ripens three weeks earlier than Crawford Early. Cling. July.

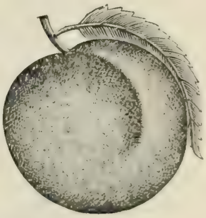
Barber—Medium to large in size; deep yellow nearly covered with red. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Middle of Sept.

Bilyeau—Large, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper; rather late. Middle to last of Oct.

***Beers' Smock**—Large size; yellow, shaded with red; rich; tree hardy and very productive. One of the most valuable market varieties. A good shipper. Last of Sept. to first of Oct.

Bokara No. 3—Originated at Bokara, Russia. Claimed to be the hardiest peach grown. Has stood 28 degrees below zero and borne a crop. Freestone; fruit yellow with red cheek, skin tough and has excellent keeping qualities. Middle of Sept.

***Bronson**—Large; yellow, with handsome red cheek; flesh sweet, rich; fine flavor; tree hardy and a good bearer. Middle of Sept.



BANNER PEACH—REDUCED SIZE.

BANNER—Originated at Woodslee, Ontario, Canada. Tree very hardy, and will bear large crops of finest fruit in cold climates, where others fail. In bearing and quality it equals New Prolific. Unsurpassed in point of richness of flavor. A strong, vigorous grower. Winner of ten first premiums at Canadian agricultural fairs. Color deep yellow, with a rich crimson bloom. Flesh golden yellow from pit to skin; pit small, perfectly free. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed. Season of ripening October first, the best time to bring the highest price in market. Each and every tree "Trade Marked." (See colored illustration and testimonials.)

***Champion**—A new variety originated at Nokomis, Ill., very hardy and productive. Fruit large and attractive; skin creamy white with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and sweet. Aug. 15th.

*__Chili__—Large, yellow, with slight blush; flesh yellow, luscious and well flavored. Pit small. Tree very hardy and productive. Middle of Sept.

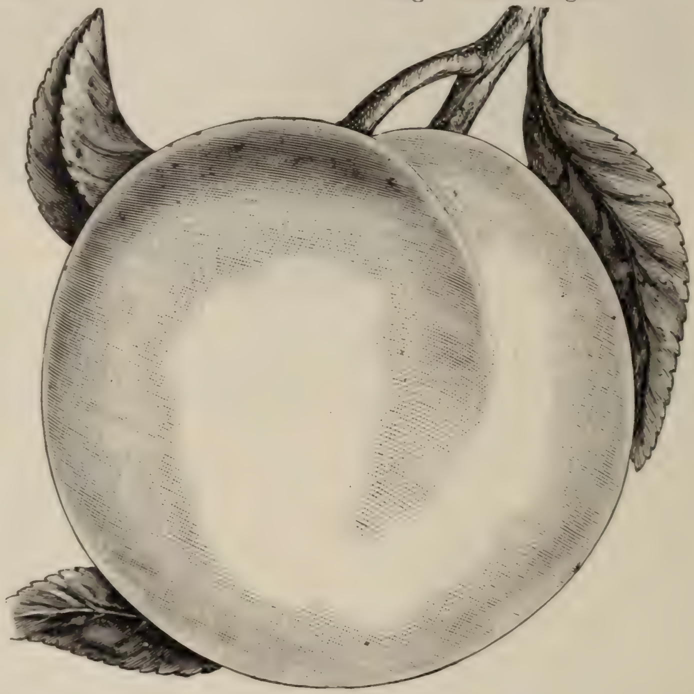
*__Cooledge__ (Favorite)—Large; white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and jucy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of Aug.

*__Crosby__—Originated near Billerica, Mass., and noted on account of its hardiness. Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam; color bright orange yellow, with a very bright red cheek; flesh yellow, mild and pleasant. Middle of Sept.

Crawford's Early—A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive, although tender in fruit bud. Its fine size and beauty make it one of the most popular sorts. No other variety has been so extensively planted. First of Sept.

*__Crawford's Late__—Fruit of large size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best late sorts. Last of Sept.

Davidson—Ripens right after Alexander, medium size, white, with red cheek, very delicious; very hardy. Bears a heavy crop the third year after planting; half cling. First of August.



FITZGERALD.

*__Carman__ (New)—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white or pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. Ripens with Early Rivers. One of the hardiest in bud; in shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Promises to stand at the head for a general, long distance, profitable, market variety, in quality ranking superior to anything ripening at the same time. August.

Conkling—A profitable market sort. Large, round, golden yellow with crimson cheek; high flavor, Early Sept.

Chair's Choice—Large size, yellow; freestone; ripens five days earlier than Smock. Very promising. Last of Sept. to first of Oct.

Elberta—Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Is doing well in all peach sections north and south. One of the leading market varieties. Sept. 10th to 15th.

*__Early Barnard__—Medium size, popular peach; yellow, with red in the sun; flesh yellow and very good; tree vigorous and good bearer. First of Sept. One of the hardiest.

Early Michigan—Medium size, white with red cheek;-handsome; flesh white, firm and of fine quality. An early and good bearer. Middle of Aug.

Engle's Mammoth—Large, round, oval, suture slight; yellow with red cheek; stone small, free; sweet, rich, juicy. Early Sept. A good market sort.

***Foster**—Large; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with subacid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford. Handsome.

***Fitzgerald**—An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color; in Canada and Michigan has proven one of the hardiest. Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; small pit; flesh deep yellow, best quality. Last of Aug.

Gold Mine—Originated at Paw Paw, Mich. Originator says of it : cross between the Honest John and Late Crawford; equal to Hills Chili or Grosby for hardiness, and excelling Late Crawford in size, color, quality and firmness of flesh. Ripens with Late Crawford.

***Greensboro**—The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Nearly double the size of Alexander, ripening at same time; parts clear from seed when fully ripe. Flesh white, juicy and good. July.

Golden Drop—This variety has a sort of transparent golden appearance, rendering it immensely attractive in market. Good quality, a very early and abundant bearer; hardy. Medium size. Last of Sept.

NEW PROLIFIC PEACH ORCHARD

of John Clark, Chelsea, Mich., crop of 1898; yield, 700 bushels per acre, of which ninety per cent sold as first-class fruit.

***Globe**–Fruit large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson toward the pit; quality good. Last of Sept. and first of Oct.

Hale—Medium size; greenish white, with red cheek. Tree healthy, good grower and productive. Fair quality; fruit subject to rot on the trees. Middle of Aug.

Heath Cling—Fruit large, oblong-roundish, with a point at the apex. Stem white, with a red tinge in the sun. Flesh greenish white, tender, juicy and of high flavor, adheres to stone; hardy and productive. October. A popular sort in the South, but rather late for Michigan.

Honest John—Medium to large, with a pink cheek, skin whitish, flesh almost white, of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of Sept.

Jacques—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Middle of Sept.

***Kalamazoo**—Medium size; slightly oblong; yellow, shaded with red; juicy, rich, melting; highly esteemed in Michigan. Middle of Sept.

Large York—Large, white, with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive. Last of Aug.

Lemon Cling—Large, yellow, with red cheek; cling. Sept.

***Lemon Free**—Almost lemon shape, pointed at the apex; color a pale lemon yellow when ripe. It is of large size, of excellent quality; a valuable market sort. Ripens after Late Crawford. (See colored illustration.)

Lewis—Medium size, melting and rich, hardy and productive; white with red cheek. Last of Aug. Worthy of extensive planting.

Marshall—Late; large, deep yellow, productive, ripening midway between Smock and Salway, filling an important gap. Oct.

***Mountain Rose**—Large; skin whitish, richly splashed with light and dark red; flesh white and very delicious; it ripens early, right after Hale's Early. We have fruited it and can recommend it highly. First of Aug.

***Mathews Beauty**—A new variety, originated at Cuthbert, Ga. Considered the greatest acquisition of any peach ever originated in Georgia; ripens two weeks later than Elberta, is better in quality, and larger in size. It is of the Smock strain, quality the best; vinous, juicy, very large; color deep yellow, streaked with red; flesh very thick and firm, very rich and yellow; free stone. We have seen specimens weighing 17 ounces. Middle to last of September. (See colored illustration.)

***NEW PROLIFIC**—Perhaps the most popular market variety of the newer sorts. Fruit large, golden yellow with rich crimson cheek; flavor very rich and spicy; flesh golden yellow from pit to skin, firm and unusually thick; pit very small; free stone. It has stood the cold winters of 1899 better than any other variety. Tree a strong

Which do you prefer in summer—Salt pork or fruit?

grower and very productive. Ripens fifth to tenth of September just before Late Crawford. Hundreds of thousands of trees of this variety have been planted out in orchards. No variety has ever been introduced which is finer in quantity and more profitable for market. Introduced by us in 1890. (See colored illustration.)

Old Mixon Cling—Large; whitish yellow with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best cling stone peaches. Last of Sept.

***Old Mixon Free**—Large; pale, whitish yellow with a red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best white fleshed peaches. First to middle of Sept.

Oscar—The most beautiful peach we have ever seen. Fruit large, juicy and rich. Color very dark, almost black. Tree a strong, thrifty grower. Originated in this city. Cling. First of Sept.

***Pearce**—A highly esteemed market variety, originated with P. S. Pearce, Catawba Island, O. Fruit large, golden yellow, excellent flavor; yellow flesh. It's very heavy bearing, hardiness of tree, large size, excellent qualities of fruit, and good shipping qualities, prompted Mr. Pearce to have this peach budded by us for his own planting. The strong confidence shown by such a prominent fruit grower ought to recommend this peach as an excellent market variety. We have seen the trees in full bearing and can heartily recommend it. First to middle of Sept.

Red Cheek—Fruit large; skin yellow with a deep red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting An excellent peach. Middle of Sept.

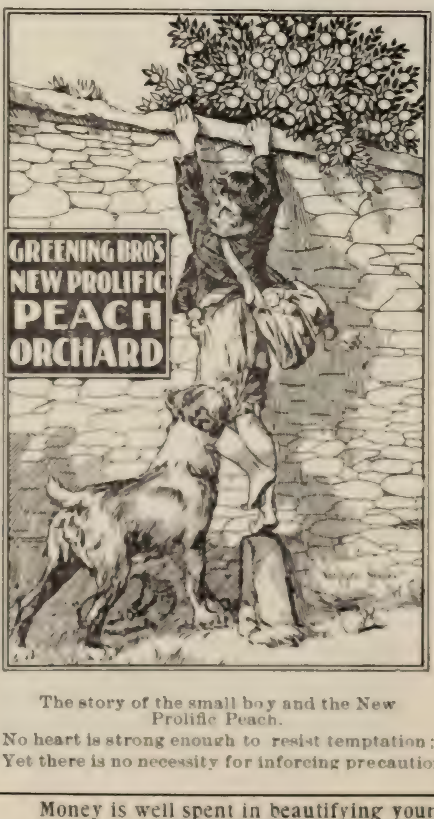
***Reeves**—Fruit very large, round; skin yellow with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and excellent; tree hardy and productive. Middle of Sept.

Rivers—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. First of August.

***Salway**—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich; one of the very best late peaches where it will ripen, Oct.

Sneed—The earliest peach known; ripens fully ten days before Alexander. Fruit medium size, creamy white, with light blush cheek; excellent quality; productive. Cling. July.

***St. John**—A grand peach, ripening about ten days after Hale. Nearly as large as Crawford, fully equal in color and of superior flavor; fruit round, brilliant, showy; one of the earliest yellow peaches; commences bearing young and produces abundantly. Middle of Aug.



The story of the small boy and the New Prolific Peach.

No heart is strong enough to resist temptation;
Yet there is no necessity for inforcing precaution.

Report of Georgia State Horticultural Society, 1896.

Matthews Beauty Peach, from J. G. Matthews, Cuthbert, Ga., of the Smock strain, quality best; large, vinous, juicy, color yellow, with a few red streaks; free.

L. A. BERCKMANS,	H. N. STARNES,
J. C. MILLER,	L. A. RUMPH,
J. H. WATKINS,	Committee

⁂

Matthews Beauty Peach

Georgia Experiment Station.

EXPERIMENT STATION, GA., June 3, '97

Dear Sir:—I was very much pleased with your new peach, "Matthews' Beauty'" specimens of which I saw and tasted at the Horticultural Exhibit in Griffin last year. I consider it a handsomer and much more highly flavored fruit than "Elberta."

Very truly,
R. J. REDDING, Director.

A WORD OF PRECAUTION:

A great wrong has been committed by certain parties in circulating a story that the New Prolific is identical with the Kalamazoo, Bronson and E. Crawford, and as a result there are offered at present all kinds of spurious trees purporting to be New Prolific. This is a very serious thing, and we would warn planters not to accept New Prolific trees from any source unless the New Prolific Trademark tag is attached to each and every tree, as there is a bad mitxure existing in this variety all over the country among the nurseries.

Money is well spent in beautifying your homes by planting trees and shrubbery.

Our New Prolific Peach Orchard.

A SOURCE OF GREAT PROFITS

Stump—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of Sept.

Smock Free. (See Beers Smock.)

Stevens Rareripe—A very productive variety, resembling the Old Mixon Free, except being larger and more highly colored. Ripens after Late Crawford.

Susquehanna—Fruit large and handsome; skin rich yellow, with a handsome red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich. Generally unproductive. Middle of Sept.

***Snow's Orange**—Medium size; orange yellow, with a deep, dark red cheek; flesh yellow and red at the stone, good quality. Tree hardy and very productive. First of Sept.

***Scott's Nonpareil**—A fine, large, yellow peach from New Jersey. A good market variety. Sept.

Triumph—Tree a strong grower and very hardy. Fruit large, yellow with red cheek; flesh bright yellow; great bearer and good shipper. Stone nearly free when fully ripe; a very valuable early yellow peach, ripening before Alexander is gone. July.

Wager—Large, yellow; flesh yellow; one of the hardiest. Last of Aug.

Wheatland—Large, golden yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of fine quality. Between Early and Late Crawford. Poor bearer.

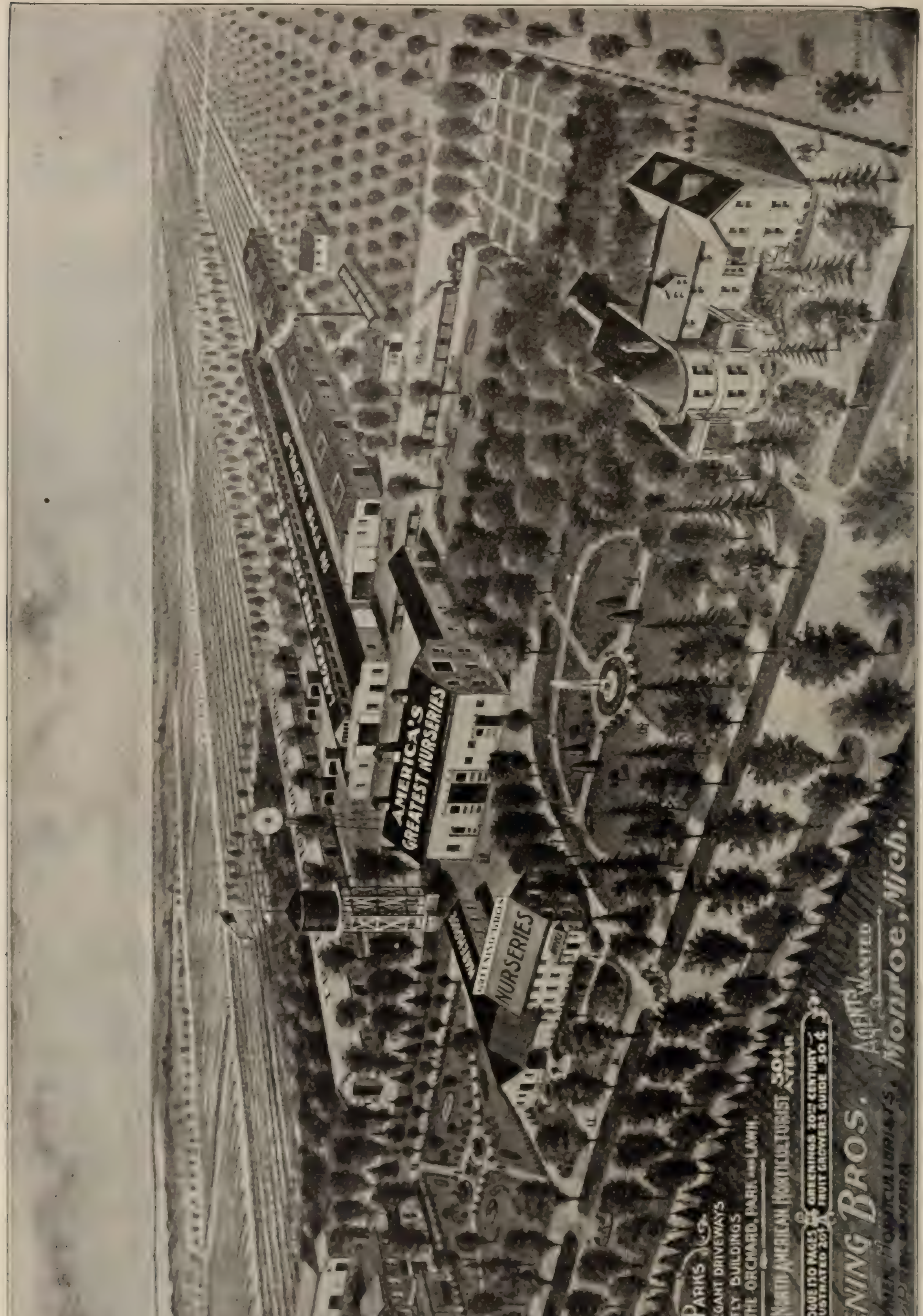
Wonderful—A free stone; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine. It ripens after nearly all other varieties have disappeared, and is a remarkable keeper. Middle of Oct.

Yellow Rareripe—Large; deep yellow, melting and good, with a rich flavor. Last of Aug.

THE PURCHASER OF 3000 TREES WHO GLADLY RECOMMENDS OUR FIRM.

The 3000 peach trees which I purchased from you last spring have done first rate. They were received in good shape, nicely packed, and in good condition hence the per cent. of loss is very small—not over one-third what I suffered on other trees. The trees in size and appearance are better than the price would have suggested or was required by the recommend. Your local agent has accorded me the best of treatment and I commend you for your fair dealing and would gladly recommend you and your nurseries to all who desire good stock at reasonable rates. A. A. ELLIS.

Ionia, Mich. 1901.


600 ACRES
BEAUTIFUL PARKS &c.
FINE AVENUES – ELEGANT DRIVEWAYS
MODERN AND COSTLY BUILDINGS
EVERYTHING FOR THE ORCHARD, PARK and LAWN
Publishers of NORTH AMERICAN HORTICULTURIST 50¢ A YEAR
GREENING BROS.
NURSERYMEN & HORTICULTURISTS
AGENTS WANTED
Monroe, Mich.
AMERICA'S GREATEST NURSERIES
NURSERIES

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF OUR GROUNDS AND PORTION OF THE NURSERY.

The sun never sets on English soil, and it shines half the time on our nurseries.

SELECT APRICOTS

A delicious fruit of the plum family, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops, ripening in July and August.

Acme—A new and remarkable variety. Tree a stout, healthy grower, with handsome foliage; very hardy and productive. Fruit very large and sweet; rich yellow with red cheek. Very desirable.

Breda—Small; dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy. First of Aug.

Early Golden (Dubois)—Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Harris—Remarkable for size, beauty and productiveness. Is extremely hardy, standing the severest winters. Fruit of rich golden yellow and of the finest quality. Season early.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor. Very productive. August.

Montgamet—Large, early, extra fine. Ripens about July 20th.

St. Ambrose—New; very large; free stone; yellow, with red cheek; excellent; ripens July 15th.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS

These are quite distinct from other European varieties. Their leading characteristics are extreme hardiness, early bearing, productiveness, and freedom from disease. The following are the best that have been thoroughly tested. Can supply on both peach and plum root.

Alexander—An immense bearer. Fruit yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful. July.

Alexis—An abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid. July.

Catherine—Vigorous and productive. Medium sized, yellow, mild, sub-acid. July.

Gibb—Tree grows symmetrical; productive. Fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid; the best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries. Last of June.

J. L. Budd—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit white with red cheek; sweet; the best late variety. Aug.

Nicholas—Tree prolific. Fruit medium to large; white; sweet and melting. A handsome variety.

NECTARINES

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives best in the far west; it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums.

Boston—Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet, and a peculiar pleasant flavor; free stone; the largest and most beautiful variety known; hardy and productive. September.

Downton—Large, pale greenish yellow with purplish red cheek; flesh pale green, red at the stone; quality very fine, melting, rich, sweet and excellent. August.

$2500.00 IN CASH

is a large sum of money for one peach tree; this is what we paid for the original "BANNER" Peach tree, because it was the kind of peach fruit-growers have been waiting for; namely: late, large, hardy, free stone, yellow fleshed, productive and having a peach flavor of the richest kind. The price paid for it is but a bagatelle, value considered.

Read our testimonials. They are "eye openers."

QUINCES

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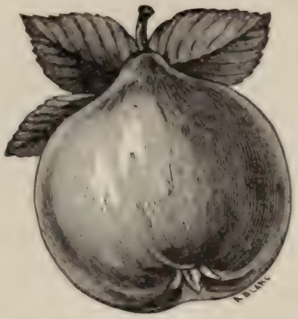
The Quince is of late attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four quarts of Apples or Pears, it imparts a delicious flavor.



ORANGE QUINCE--REDUCED SIZE.

***Orange**—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

Angers—Somewhat later than Orange; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well. Tree a thrifty grower and an abundant bearer.

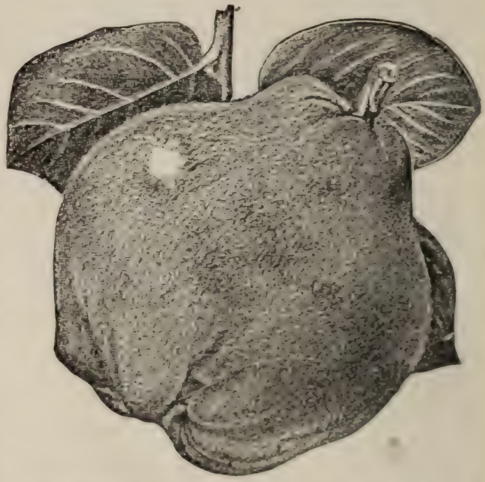
Bourgeat (New)—The strongest and most distinct grower of all quinces, with large foliage and very handsome fruit. Keeps longer than most other sorts. Very promising.

Champion—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until January. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

Missouri Mammoth—The largest quince in cultivation. Has stood severe cold; a thrifty grower and prolific bearer. One of the very best.

***Meech**—Ripens between the Orange and the Champion. Bears very early, usually a full crop at three years; quality fine, and size large; tender in some localities.

***Rea** (Rea's Mammoth)—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good and said to be as productive.



MISSOURI MAMMOTH QUINCE.

REDUCED SIZE.

QUINCES IN NURSERY 1 YEAR OLD.

Agents Wanted

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics and others Seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our Specialties and high-grade Nursery Stock will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable agents.

MULBERRIES

Valuable for shade and ornamental trees as well as for fruit. Wonderfully rapid growers, very productive; the everbearing varieties fruit for three months.

Downing's Everbearing—Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

New American—Equal to Downing's in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle Sept.

Russian—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms, etc. Fruit of small size, varies in color from white to black. Largely planted for hedges, wind breaks, etc., in western states.

NUTS

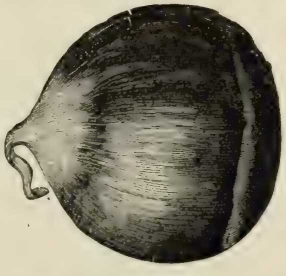
Almond, Hardshell—A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump, sweet kernel; tree very showy and ornamental in blossom. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.

Almonds, Soft or Papershell—This is more desirable than the Hardshell, wherever it will succeed, but is not quite as hardy. Kernal large, sweet and rich.

Butternut, or White Walnut—A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel

Black Walnut—This is the most valuable of all our timber trees for planting; a rapid grower, producing a large nut. The timber enters more largely into the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware than almost any other, and is prized almost with mahogany.

Chestnut, American Sweet—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor and are a valuable article of commerce.



AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT.

Chestnut, Spanish—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices; $25 has been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American and tree not quite as hardy.

English Walnut or Maderia Nut—A fine lofty-growing tree, with a handsome, spreading head. It is scarcely hardy enough here, but further south it is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces large crops of excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is very highly esteemed for pickling.

Filbert, English—This is of easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly; nuts nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor; admired by all for dessert.

Filbert, Purple or Blood-Leaved—This variety resembles the English sort, except that the foliage is purple, making it a very ornamental shrub.

Hickory, Shell-bark—To our taste no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar rich, nutty flavor excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements. and is unsurpassed for fuel.

Pecan—This is a native nut belonging to the (Carya) Hickory-nut family. The tree is of tall growth and bears abundantly; not entirely hardy here, but is further south. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

PERSIMMON, AMERICAN

This makes a very handsome ornamental tree, and is tolerably hardy here. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to early frosts.

GRAPES

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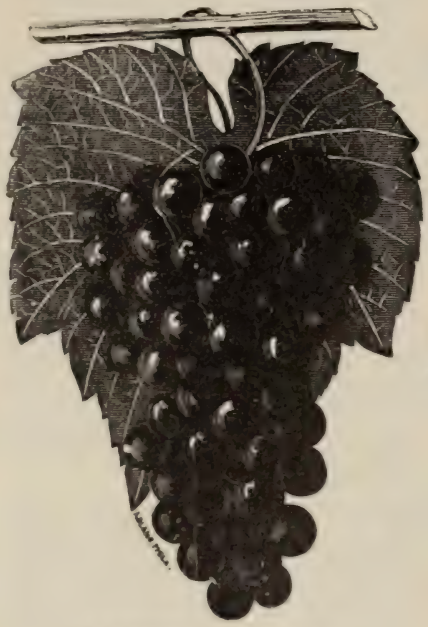
There is a pressing need of more light on grape culture, for the reason that such knowledge can be turned to good account by nearly all classes. Patrons desirous of obtaining explicit pruning instructions will please read our "Fruit Growers' Guide," on page 22 of this catalogue. Our vines are very strong and vigorous in growth. Two-year-old vines are the most desirable to plant and will produce a fine crop the the second and third season after transplanting.

BLACK GRAPES.

Champion—A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all. Succeeds in all sections.

Concord—The best known and most popular of all grapes. Best for table wine and market, succeeds over a great extent of country. Ripens in Sept.



CAMPBELL'S EARLY.
Reduced Size.

***Early Ohio**—A new black grape; its points of merit are extreme earliness, hardiness, productiveness and being of better quality than most early sorts. Berries large, firm, of spicy, pleasant flavor; hangs to the stem with a persistency that makes its shipping qualities of the highest order. Ripens about three weeks before the Concord.

Eaton—Black; bunch and berry of the largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord, but less foxy; pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive. Originated in Massachusetts.

***Campbell's Early**—Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth; thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage; very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quantity, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping quantities, form a combination equaled by no other grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine, for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color, covered with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness; seeds small; few in number and part readily from the pulp.

Hartford—Bunches of medium size; berries large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; of fair qualitity; ripens a week before Concord; valuable for its abundant bearing and early maturity.

Hosford's Mammoth—Originated with Geo. Hosford, Ionia, Mich., where it was found in the vinyard among Concords. Evidently a seedling of Concord which it greatly resembles in flavor and color, also shape of bunch. The clusters and berries are very large, berries often measuring 3½ to 4 inches around. Quality fully equal to Concord. A heavy bearer, producing often four clusters on one cane. It also has but a few seeds, many without seeds, bunch compact. Vine a vigorous grower, very productive and hardy. We weighed one cluster and it balanced the scales at one and one-half pounds.

Ives—Hardy, productive, with a tough acid center. Valuable in the south.

McPike—A new black grape said to be a seedling of the Worden, and to produce berries of great size.

Mills—Black; originated in Canada. Vine vigorous, hearty and healthy; supposed to be a cross between a native and foreign variety; bunch very large, long and shouldered; berry medium to large, adheres firmly to the stem; flesh firm, meaty, rich and sprightly.

The world was sad, the garden was wild,

Merrimac—(Rogers' No. 19)—Bunch medium to large; berry large, sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; one of the earliest and best of the Rogers sorts.

* **Moore's Early**—Raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass , in 1872. It is described as follows: Bunch medium; berry round and as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4; color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy, has never been covered in the winter and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero, without injury to it; it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease; in vigor of growth it is medium. Its earliness makes it desirable for a first crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing, as it does ten days before the Hartford and twenty before the Concord.

Norton—A hardy and exceedingly productive variety, only suited to wine making. Bunch medium, rather compact and shouldered; berries small, round; skin thick, black or dark purple; flesh sprightly but acid; color of wine, dark red. Vines must be laid down in winter as they are rather tender.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet; rather sprightly.

* **Worden**—A seedling from the Concord, which it greatly resembles in color and appearance. It is, however, several days earlier; much more delicious and melting and has a flavor that is equaled by no other grape grown. Berries and clusters are very large and compact; vine is fully as hardy as the Concord, and more productive. It is a sure bearer. We consider this variety the most profitable for market. (See colored illustration.)

RED GRAPES.

* **Agawam** (Rogers' No 15)—Bunches large, generally loose; berries large, round; color dark red or maroon; flesh quite tender, juicy, vinous, with a peculiar flavor much admired by some; vine vigorous and productive.

* **Brighton**——A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware. Vine vigorous and hardy. This variety has now been thoroughly tested, and it may now be truly said to be without an equal among early grapes, Succeeds best when planted near other varieties of grapes.

Catawba—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; two weeks later than Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature.

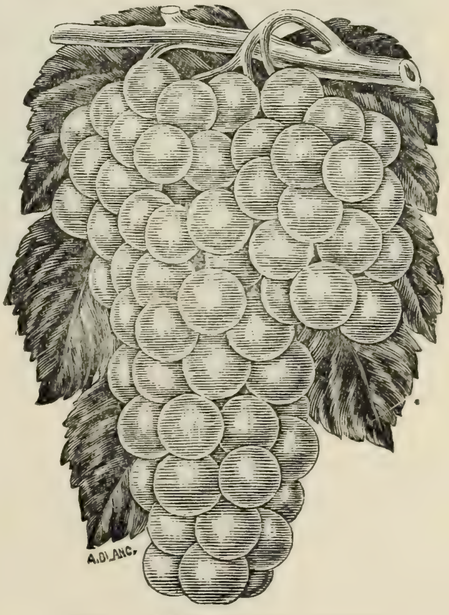
* **Delaware**—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small; round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an excedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens right after Brighton.

Diana—A seedling of the Catawba, resembling its parent in general appearance; but ripening earlier. Bunches medium to large, compact; berries generally large. pale red; skin thick covered with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with a little pulp, very high flavored, juicy and sweet; a long keeper.

Iona—Bunches large; sufficiently compact and double shouldered; berries large, round, and almost transparent; skin thin; flesh tender, with a very rich, sprightly flavor.

Jefferson—Vine very vigorous, extremely hardy; bunch very large, often double-shouldered; very compact; berries large, roundish oval; light red, with a thin lilac bloom; combines the sugary richness of the Brighton, the tender meaty flesh of the Iona, with just enough vinous flavor to make the fruit deliciously sprightly and unsurpassed. Ripens with Niagara. A splendid keeper.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch long and compact; berries large; flesh sweet; ripens soon after Delaware. One of the best of Rogers'.



BRIGHTON—Reduced Size

And man, the hermit, sighed until woman smiled.—Campbell.

RECIPE FOR GRAPE SOUP

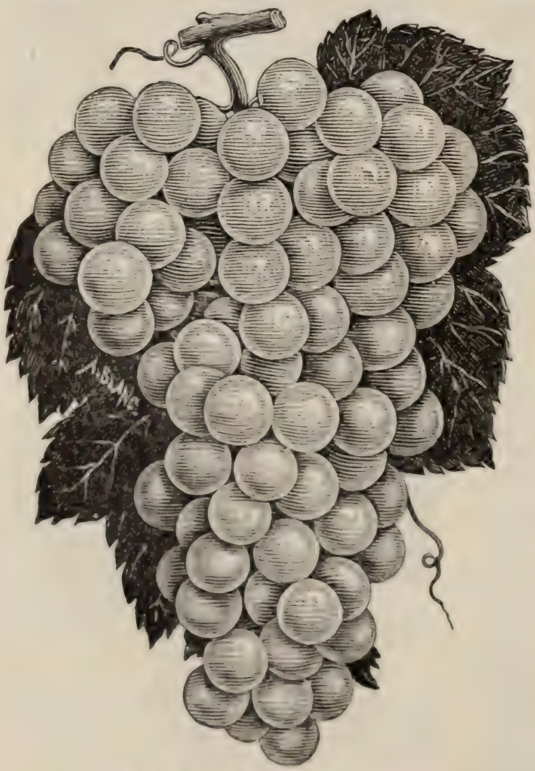
This Recipe was obtained of J. W. Fox, East Cleveland, O., and will be found valuable. Don't fail to try it and we are sure you will recommend it to others. ✤ ✤ ✤

Boil and strain four pounds of grapes (Concord or Worden give best color); place juice in kettle, if too strong add a little water, and let it boil. While boiling put in a pinch of salt, a stick of cinnamon, and enough sugar to take off the sharp taste, but not to sweeten too much. When ready for serving, add a teaspoonful of corn starch mixed in a little cold water. When thoroughly cooked serve with crackers, like any other soup.

Massassoit (Rogers' No. 3)—Bunch medium, rather loose; berry medium; flesh tender and sweet; very good; one of the best flavored of the Rogers'. Early as Hartford Prolific.

Moyer—A new grape originated in Canada. In habit of growth and hardiness it resembles the Delaware very much, but ripens earlier. Flavor sweet, delicious; skin tough, thin; pulp tender and juicy.

Salem—This is regarded as the best of Mr. Rogers' hybreds Bunch large; berry large, round; flesh tender; juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor; slight pulp; a good keeper.



NIAGARA—Reduced Size.

***Vergennes**—Originated at Vergennes, Vt. The originator says of it: "Clusters large; berries large; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; ripening here fully as early as Hartford Prolific. Its keeping qualites are superior."

Woodruff—A handsome, profitable market sort; vine vigorous, productive; ironclad constitution. Bunch and berry large, attractive; ripens early; fair quality, long keeper, good shipper.

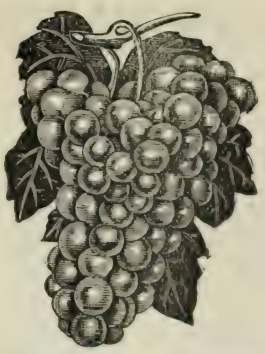
Wyoming—Vines very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foilage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware.

WHITE GRAPES.

***Diamond**—A vigorous grower; with dark healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth, free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Berry about the size of Concord; quality best; rich, sprightly and sweet, resembling the foreign Chasselas. Ripens a few days before Concord.

Elvira—Very vigorous, strong, healthy grower; bunch and berries medium size, very compact and productive, often growing four and five clusters on a single cane. Ripens about with Catawba; very hardy. A wine grape.

The unqualified indorsement of representative horticulturists makes us justly proud.



DIAMOND--REDUCED SIZE.

Empire State—Healthy, strong grower, and very hardy; clusters large and shouldered; berry medium, nearly round, white, with a slight tinge of yellow, with a heavy white bloom; quality medium.

***Green Mountain**—Color greenish white; skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one or two seeds, which separate from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb. Ripens with Moore's Early.

Martha—Native of Missouri. Bunches medium and shouldered; berry large, roundish; flesh similar to Concord; a little foxy, but good; ripens earlier than Concord; vine vigorous and hardy.

***Niagara**—This white grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known; very fine quality for a table grape; very prolific, hardy and of fine flavor. Fruit keeps well, if carefully handled; one of our favorite sorts. (See colored illustration.)

***Pocklington**—Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch and berry of good size; color a light lemon yellow; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. The great vigor and hardiness of the vine, with the beauty and size of the clusters, place this in the front rank ot white grapes. Ripens just ahead of Concord.

Reminiscences of the Past:

Greening Brothers were married both on the same day, started in business together, cooked their meals on the same stove for a time to save expenses, each trying to pull his tug equal with the other; neither trying to take advantage of the other, nor allowing anything to turn up which might mar the intercourse of their relations in business or in private life.

BEST GROWTH OF ANY PLANTED IN TWENTY YEARS.

The peach, cherry and plum trees that I have bought from your agent, Ward E. Collins, for the last three years, were the best and finest that I have ever set and they have made the best growth of any that I have ever set in the last 20 years. I harvested as high as 112 baskets from the 2 year-old Triumph and Greensboro last fall. W. H. HOOVER.
Ganges, Mich., 1901.

IT GIVES ME PLEASURE TO RECOMMEND YOUR FIRM.

I shall do justice to myself in congratulating Greening Bros. upon their so highly cultivated and healthy growing nursery stock which I have bought heretofore for our parks. It gives me pleasure to recommend this firm to everyone who is in need of nursery stock. WENCEL L. CUKERSKI.
Office of Supt. of City Parks, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1901.

A CUSTOMER WHO BOUGHT 3300 TREES.

I am pleased to recommend Greening Bros. as a reliable firm for square dealing. I have up to this time planted 3300 of their trees, 500 of which are the famous New Prolific. My orchard is one of the finest in the county and speaks for itself. E. PELTON.
Grand Rapids, Mich., 1901.

A NEW PROLIFIC PEACH CUSTOMER WHO DESIRES MORE STOCK.

Please send me catalogue and price list for spring 1901. I am very much pleased with the bill of trees I received from you three years ago, especially with the New Prolific peaches, which bore a heavy crop of peaches last fall. MRS. JAS. HAYES.
Perrysburg, O., 1901.

TREES RECEIVED IN FINE SHAPE AND EVERYBODY PLEASED.

The trees arrived here Tuesday and everything was in good order and every person highly pleased over their trees. It was the nicest lot of trees ever brought to our town. Accept thanks for same from myself and customers D. W. VIRTUE.
Chesterville, O., 1901.

A PLEASED CUSTOMER.

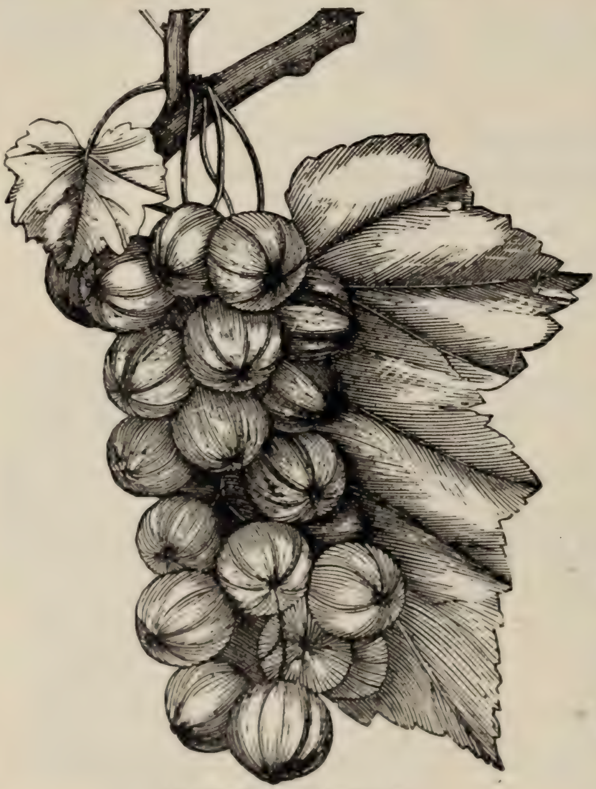
I am pleased to recommend your firm to all who intend to set out trees, as my experience with your firm has been so very satisfactory in the past. I have a large orchard of trees which came from your nurseries. FRED DAVENPORT.
Grand Rapids, Mich., 1901.

SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT

CURRANTS
A.BLANC

Ripe just before Raspberries are gone, and continue in prime order for several weeks. There is no more useful fruit than the Currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows 4x6 feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. To destroy the currant worm, see chapter on Spraying, page 51. For general culture see chapter on Fruit Growing, page 41.



VICTORIA CURRANT.

***Champion**—A variety from England now well tested in this country and pronounced everywhere to be the best black currant yet introduced. Very productive, large bunch and berry, excellent quality, strong and vigorous grower.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Crandall—A native black seedling, of the western wild currant, and much superior to any of the named varieties yet introduced; distinct from the European black varieties and without their strong odor; wonderfully productive, a strong, vigorous grower, usually producing a crop next year after planting; large size, ½ to ¾ in. in diameter; easily picked; can be shipped farther and kept longer than any other small fruit; free from all attacks of insect enemies.

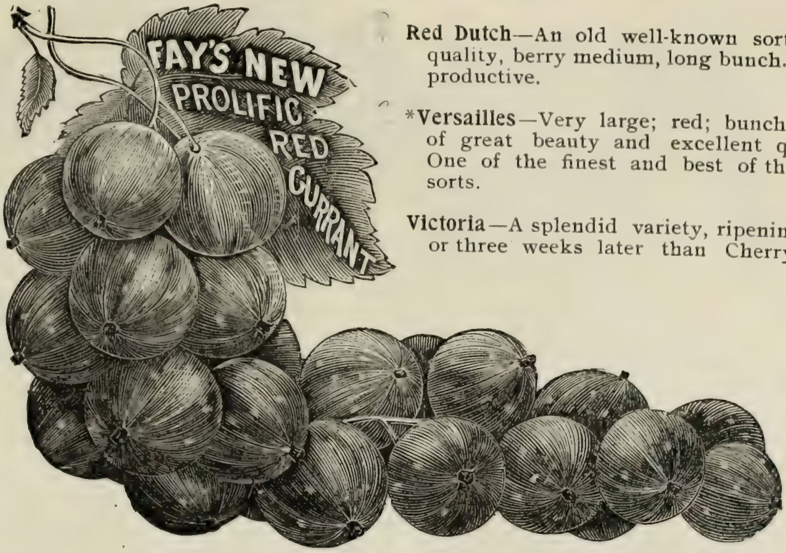
Fay's Prolific — The leading market variety. Extra large stems and berries, uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive. No variety ever made as quick jump into popular favor, the demand most seasons being in excess of the supply.

Lee (Black)—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Naples—Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for Jellies and wine; very productive

***North Star** — A new variety originated in Minnesota; clusters very long; color bright red; flavor excellent; valuable for market.

Pomona—While not the largest, is of good size. It is a beautiful, clear, bright, almost transparent red; has but few and small seed, easily picked, hangs a long time after ripe, and is one of the best to hold up in shipping or on the market. A



vigorous grower, healthy and hardy, the most productive, one of the sweetest and best in quality.

Raby Castle—An old English variety, resembles Victoria. Bunch long and large; bright red, very prolific. Carries its foliage and fruit very late.

Red Dutch—An old well-known sort, good quality, berry medium, long bunch. Very productive.

***Versailles**—Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best of the large sorts.

Victoria—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than Cherry, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red and of the highest quality. The greatest bearer of all currants. Similar to if not identical with Raby Castle.

***White Grape**—Very large; yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very productive.

Money in Brusseler Braune Cherries.

TO BEST JUDGE THE VALUE OF THIS CHERRY, WE MUST CONSIDER THAT IT RIPENS AWAY OUT OF SEASON, AND BESIDES BEING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT, IT IS ONE OF THE

LARGEST CHERRIES GROWN

FRUIT GROWERS ASTONISHED AT THE WONDERFUL GROWTH WE GET.

Your shipment came this morning all in fine order, and finer stock never has been seen in this country. I thank you for your shipment and enclose money order to cover the amount of bill. I have called the attention of several fruit growers here to samples sent me and they all declare that they were astonished at their marvelous growth and fine appearance. With sentiments of the highest esteem, I am,

Muskegon Heights, Mich., 1901. DR MICHAEL MASON.

600 SHADE TREES. MUCH PLEASED WITH THE STOCK.

Replying to your favor of the 28th inst. in regard to nursery stock furnished us for planting the streets of Rossford, would say, that we find in looking over orders that you have furnished us nearly 600 shade trees, ranging from two to six inches in diameter, of which over 300 were planted over a year ago, all of which grew with the probable exception of perhaps a half dozen. We have had many flattering comments upon their general appearance, for their size, straightness and fine points in general, and we have been very much pleased with the stock, as well as your manner of filling our orders.

Toledo, O., Dec. 29th, 1900. THE EDWARD FORD PLATE GLASS CO.

TREES ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

I have purchased trees from Greening Bros. at different times and have always found them first-class and entirely satisfactory. A. J. ALSON.

Saugatuck, Mich.

The Rose is the Queen of all Flowers, and the Cream Beauty is the Queen of all Roses.

GOOSEBERRIES.
ABLANC PHILA.

This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. See pages 41 and 51. The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English sorts, are of fine quality, and are not subject to mildew.

***Chautauqua**—A new white Gooseberry. Size very large; fruit a beautiful light yellow color, free from spines and hair; veined and translucent; quality good. An American seedling.

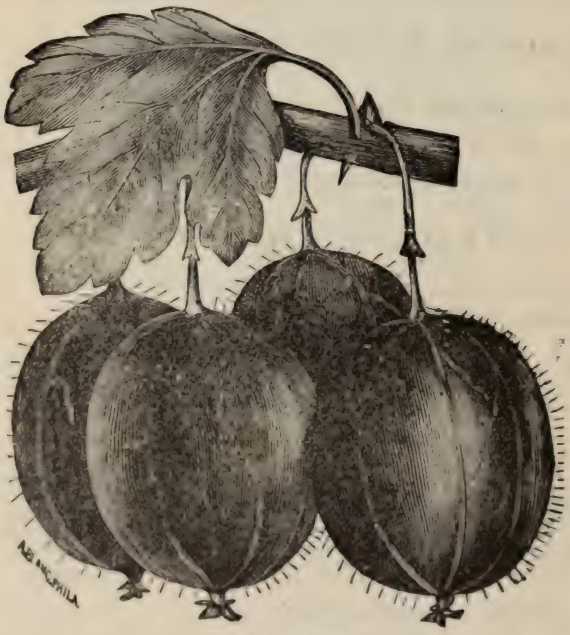
***Columbus**—An American seedling of the English type; large size; color greenish yellow, smooth, and of fine quality. Claimed to be free from mildew; a strong grower, with large glossy foliage. New.

***Downing**—Fruit is much larger than the Houghton; roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort.

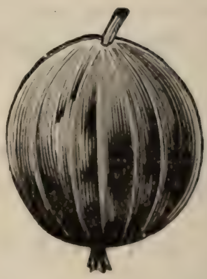
Houghton—A vigorous American sort; very productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red flavor; tender, sweet and of a delicious flavor; very profitable for canning and catsup. (See cut.)

Industry—Very large, red; of fine quality and excellent flavor. New and very desirable if kept free from mildew, as it is the largest grown. Size 1¼ to 1½ inches. (See cut.)

Keepsake—Fruit very large, straw-colored, of excellent flavor, carries well to market. Bloom is well protected by early foliage, making it one of the surest croppers. Believe it one of the best English sorts for our climate.



INDUSTRY'

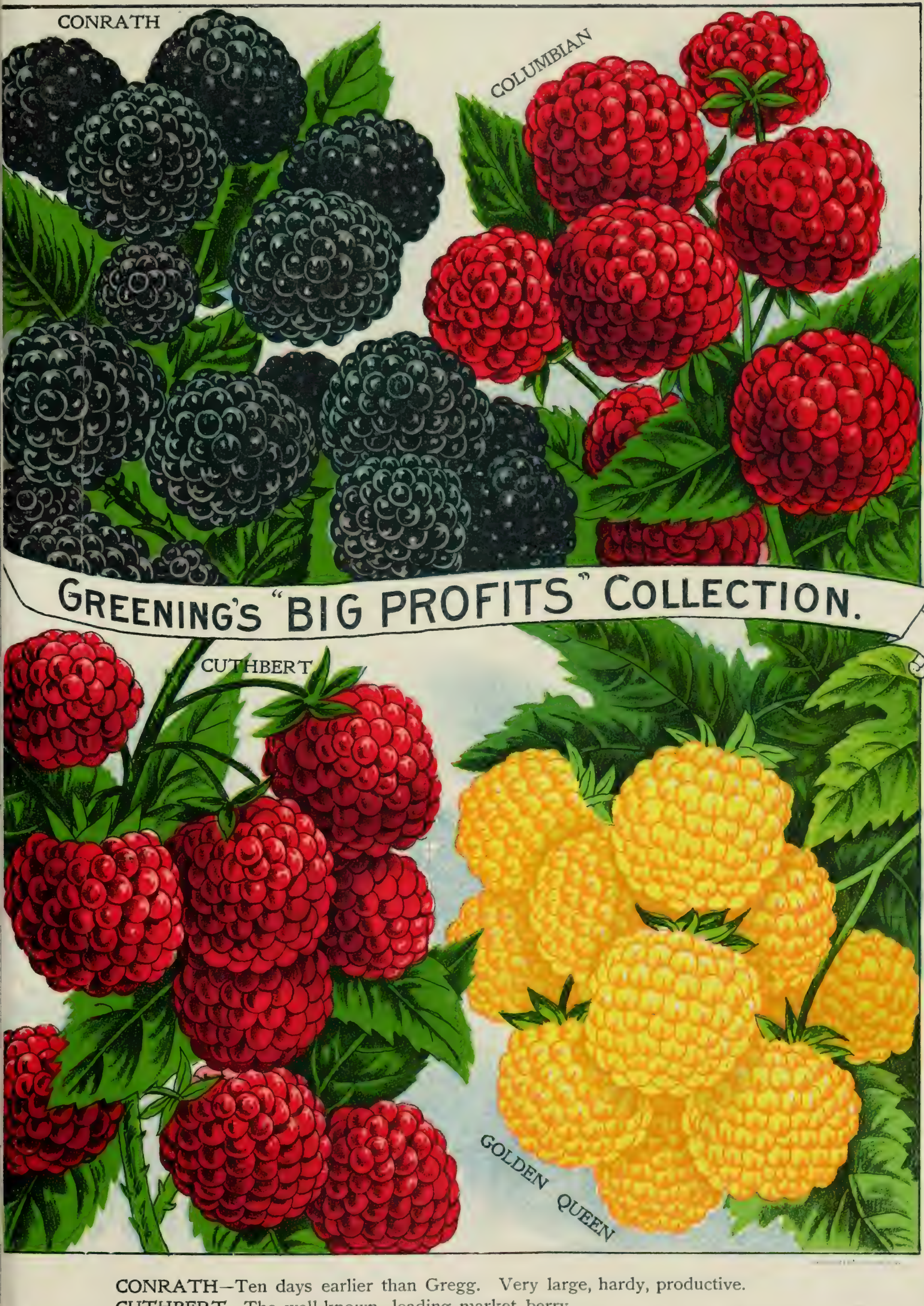


DOWNING.

Lancashire Lad—One of the largest and best of the English varieties. Fruit smooth, bright red, extra size, fine quality, one of the best desert berries. Bush strong grower, and productive.

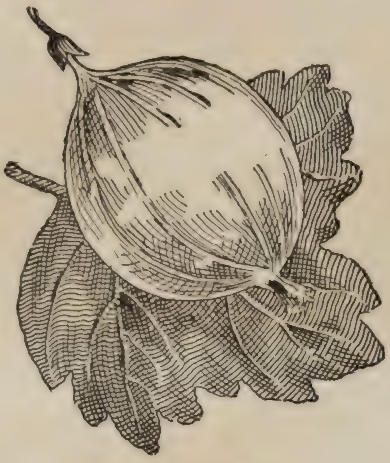
Pearl—A new white variety originated in Canada. A wonderful cropper, strong grower, and free from mildew. Similar to Downing in size.

Eat fruit and enjoy life all you can, for you'll be a long time dead.—Casey.


CONRATH
COLUMBIAN
GREENING'S "BIG PROFITS" COLLECTION.
CUTHBERT
GOLDEN QUEEN

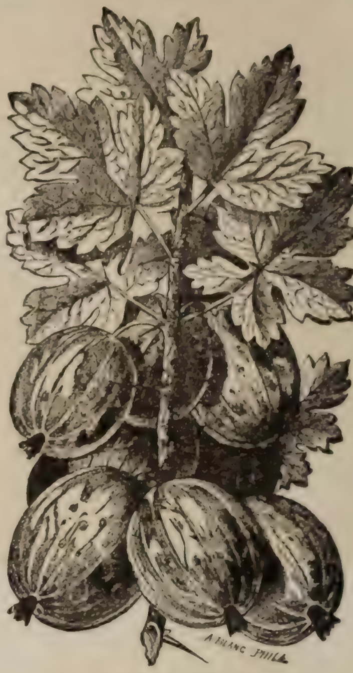
CONRATH—Ten days earlier than Gregg. Very large, hardy, productive.
CUTHBERT—The well-known, leading market berry.
GOLDEN QUEEN—Large, hardy, very productive, high quality, golden yellow.
COLUMBIAN—The Tree Raspberry. Very hardy, wonderfully prolific, dark red.

Red Jacket—A new red berry, larger than Downing; smooth, very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage the best. For years it has been tested by the side of the best American and English sorts, and is the only one absolutely free from mildew either in leaf or fruit. Promises to be the variety we have so long been waiting for, equal to the best English kinds, and capable of producing large crops under ordinary cultivation, wherever gooseberries can be grown.



RED JACKET.

Smith's Improved—From Vermont. Large, oval; light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.


A. BLANC PHILA.

HOUGHTON.

Steam Dug Trees are Best

They have all the vigor and strength imparted by nature, without the exhausted and feeble conditions usually found in trees dug the old way

700 Bushels Per Acre:

Is the Record breaking yield of the New Prolific Peach in the orchard of John Clark, Chelsea, Michigan.

THOUSANDS OF TREES, ALWAYS AS REPRESENTED.

I have purchased thousands of your trees, and always found them as represented. The trees speak for themselves—they are well grown and thrifty, free from any disease, well rooted, and properly trained. I have planted some 15,000 trees in all and Greening Bros.' are fully up to standard.
Cheboygan, Mich., 1901. DR. A. M. GEROW.

WELL PLEASED, AND THE NEW PROLIFIC PEACH.

I was very well pleased with the bill of trees I received from you three years ago, especially with the New Prolific peaches, which bore a heavy crop of fine peaches last fall. DAVID MAIN.
Perrysburg, O.

ORCHARD FULL OF NEW PROLIFICS.

I take pleasure in announcing that the orchard of peaches received from your nurseries is full of Fine Fruit. The New Prolific especially are grand. They are certainly first-class in every respect.
Unadilla, Mich. G. H. DOODY.

Read Our Testimonials;

Nothing is more convincing than to read the opinion and experience of others. We aim to please and in this we seldom fail. Hence our wonderful success

Remember the Maine,

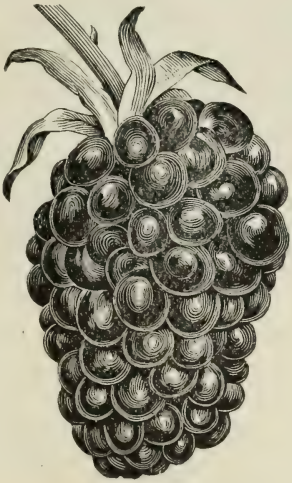
But don't forget Greening Bros. and the wonderful evolutions they have introduced in the nursery business.

The nineteenth century produced nothing better than

BLACKBERRIES.

A well-known fruit, indigenous to this country, and as it ripens just as raspberries are gone, when there is a great scarcity of small fruit, it is almost indispensable to every garden.

***Ancient Briton**—One of the best of hardy varieties; in Wisconsin and other northern states is superseding all other kind. Very vigorous, healthy and hardy, producing large fruit stems loaded with good sized berries of fine quality, which ship well and bring the highest price in market. For general planting for home or market in all sections subject to severe winters, the Ancient Briton is recommended as a first-class variety.



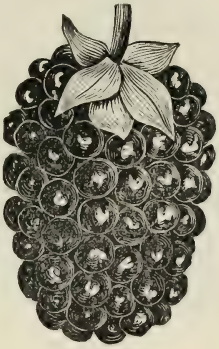
ERIE.

***Early Harvest**—One of the earliest blackberries in cultivation. Habit of growth, dwarf-like; fruit medium size and good quality. Adapted only for southern climates unless protected in winter.

***Erie**—Very large, jet black and early. Perfectly hardy, a strong grower and a great bearer, producing large, sweet berries; earlier in ripening than any other sort.

***El Dorado**—H. E. Van Deman recommends this variety thus: "This berry was noted last year. and is of much promise; so much so that a special colored plate has been made. It is an oblong, irregular berry of large size, fruiting in pendulous, slender, hairy spikes with few thorns. Color black; flesh deep crimson, with tender core; flavor sweet, rich quality and very good."

Kittatinny—Large, black, sweet; highly flavored; medium early; ripens up gradually like the Lawton. One of the best. This variety is the greatest fruit producer, the most vigorous grower and the deepest rooter of all blackberries grown. Although not quite so hardy as the Snyder, yet it seldom fails, and will withstand the drouth without injury to the berries better than any other sort.



LAWTON.

Lawton—Very large, irregular, roundish oval, black; very juicy, soft, moderately sweet and finely flavored when ripe; turns black before ripe or soft, is then quite acid, but excellent for cooking. A vigorous grower and exceedingly productive.

Rathbun—Very large, jet black, without hard core, small seeds, extra fine quality; very rich aroma. Plant suckers very little, grows from tips same as Black Raspberries Very hardy. Ripens early.

Stone's Hardy—Vigorous grower; the wood is stocky, short jointed and ripens early. Fruit turns dark red and is very hardy. Fruit medium size, is black and glossy, when ripe, and has a delicious flavor.

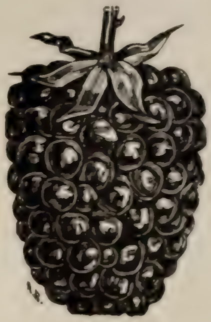
***Snyder**—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short. One of the hardiest sorts and most profitable for market.

***Taylor**—One of the largest, fruit of the best quality, melting and without core. Nearly as hardy as Snyder, berries much larger; one of the most productive; ripens late. In all sections subject to severe winters it is one of the very best.

Wachusett—Of fair size and excellent quality; canes hardy, of strong, healthy growth. It is almost free from thorns, and is fairly productive.

***Wilson**—Large, sweet, fair flavored; very productive; ripens up the fruit together and is earlier than any other variety. Requires protection in some localities.

WHAT IS THE SIMILIARITY
Between a Banner Peach
Orchard and a Baby Carriage?
"It's a good thing:"
PUSH IT ALONG.

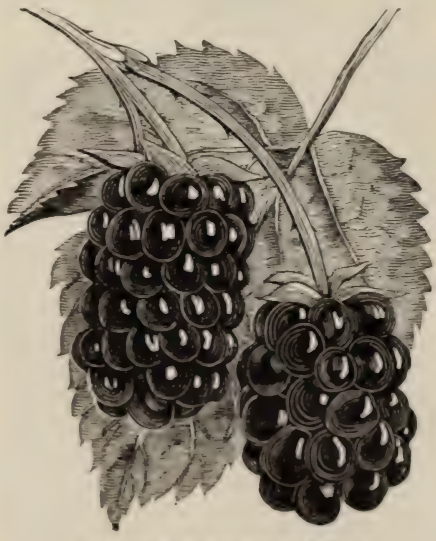


SNYDER.

BUY OUR STEAM DUG TREES
And get all the Roots
that ever grew on the tree;
they make fine and
LASTING ORCHARDS.

DEWBERRY

Lucretia—One of the long-growing, trailing blackberries; in earliness, size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Valuable for home use. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with very large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one half inches long by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core. It has proven highly satisfactory wherever tried, and many say it is the best of all the blackberry varieties for family use.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

Orange Judd: "Flavor Unsurpassed. Beautiful."

A sample of Winter Banana Apple was sent to our office by Greening Bros. It is the most beautiful specimen of Apple we have ever seen. It is of good size, has fine color, and the flavor cannot be surpassed.
October 26, 1895.

Eastern Trees Are Nowhere With Yours.

The peach trees are received, and I will say that the trees are in fine condition. I saw some from the East that are fair trees but are nowhere with yours. I was quite sure I would get the best of stock and I was not disappointed. I send you check for the amount. Yours truly,
Lawton, Mich. D. L. THORNTON.

Drive Opposition From the Field.

Your trees came to hand in good shape and I am well pleased with them. If you will furnish me the necessary papers and permit me to do some business for you, I think we can drive every opposing agent and nursery from this field. We certainly can with such stock as you furnish.
Yours truly, THEO. MEAD.
Mancelona, Mich.

Order for 1,000 Trees.

Messrs Greening Bros.:
Please enter my order for 1,000 Winter Banana Apple trees, first-class, all to be trade marked and shipped to Benzonia, Mich., in the proper time the coming spring, etc. Yours respectfully,
Chicago. P. BIRDSELL.

Our Trees a Living Advertisement.

The 215 plum trees received from you last spring are a living advertisement for you in this neighborhood, as I have not lost one of the whole lot, and they show an exceptionally fine growth. I can assure you that I will return the favor of sending me such fine stock, by referring those wanting trees to you. Yours respectfully,
L. M. DIBBLE.
Tipton, Mich., July 14, 1896.

LIKES GRADE AND PACKING.

I received the trees in good shape, and am well satisfied with them. I like the way they were graded and also like the way you pack them. DR. E. H. RYNO.
Wayland, Mich.

When peace is restored in the Philippines the market

CONRATH—THE GREAT MARKET BERRY.

RASPBERRIES

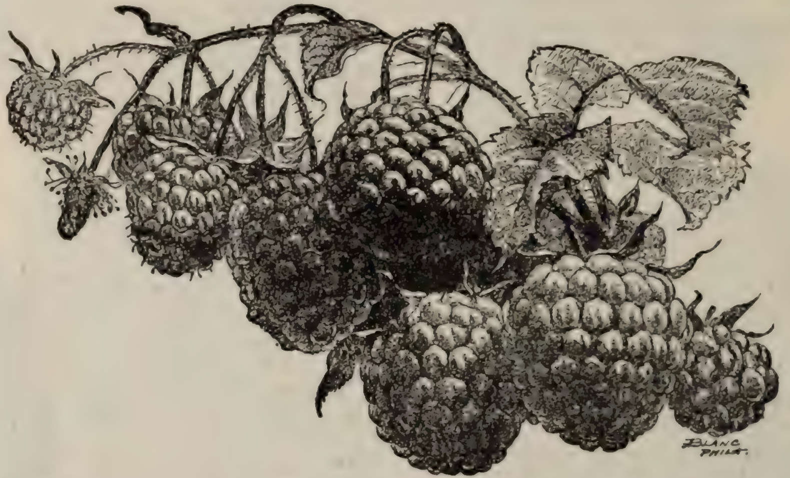
Few people, even tillers ot the soil, know to what extent the Raspberry has been grown of láte years. This is more especially the case with black caps. Some who raised from one to five acres now raise from ten to fifty. The price has not come down, nor is it likely to. Black Caps are so easily dried that the grower will not have to pay express charges and commission unless he is pretty sure of a fair price. Red varieties are seldom or never dried. Any good variety—either black or red—will yield more bushels to the acre than corn, and from three to six crops may be obtained from a single planting. One should have some knowledge of fruit culture before he can expect great success. If really anxious to learn, he can get this knowledge from experience of others The directions of this little book, if faithfully carried out, would insure success. Raspberries are worth from three to four dollars per bushel; they meet with a ready sale, they are nice to handle, they do not exhaust the soil, and they come into market at a time when every one is earning money and is willing to spend it, and in school holidays, when cheaply gathered. Read our Guide on Raspberries in this Catalogue.

RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES.

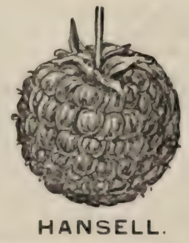
*__Cuthbert__—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the northern winters and southern summers better than any other variety. Berries very large, conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop. (See cut.)

Columbian—An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is firmer, adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning. Bush a strong grower; attaining a very large size. One of the hardiest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness, stands at head for canning, making jam, jell, etc. Should be planted two feet farther apart than any other variety.

Golden Queen—This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality. Its size equal to the Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower, and hardy enough even for extreme northern latitudes, having stood uninjured even when the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow raspberry of a high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety.


BLANC PHILA.

***Hansell**—Medium to large; color bright crimson; flesh firm; quality best. Cane vigorous, entirely hardy and very productive. Add to these characteristics the fact that it is very early, and we have a variety of the greatest merit.



HANSELL.

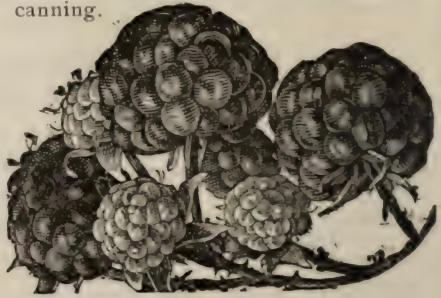
Japanese Wineberry—Berry medium size, round, bright red, sparkling and attractive. Borne in clusters, and each berry at first tightly enveloped by a large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is covered with purplish red hairs; these gradually open and turn back, exposing the fruit. The canes are covered with purplish red hairs; the leaves are large; thick, dark green above and silvery gray beneath. A novelty of ornamental value only. Lacks hardiness.

King (New)—The earliest Red Raspberry on record. It is thus described by H. E. Van Deman, the well-known pomologist and horticultural writer, of Parksley, Va.: "Round, medium size; light crimson color; moderately firm and of excellent quality. A seedling of Thompson, and ripens about the same time, but larger and more productive."

***Loudon**—A seedling of Turner crossed with Cuthbert. A valuable new sort; color red; hardy and productive; begins to ripen with Cuthbert, but continues during a longer season.

***Marlboro**—Large size; light crimson color; good quality and firm. Vigorous and productive. One of the best large early berries for the north.

Shaffer—Fruit large; purple; soft, with sprightly sub-acid, and rich flavor; hardy; vigorous and productive. Much esteemed. Season late. One of the very best for canning.



SHAFFER.

BLACK CAPS.

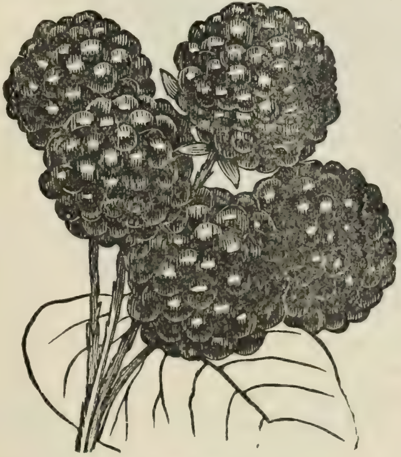
CONRATH—The largest of all black raspberries. Six days earlier than Gregg. A deep rooter and most vigorous grower. Very hardy, highly productive: color black; sweet and delicious. Being so early and large, it brings the highest price in the market. All experiment stations give it the highest praise. During 1886 this variety produced fruit at the rate of $420 per acre. The drouth does not affect this sort on account of its deep rooting and early fruiting. See colored illustration and read testimonials. Every package of plants sold of this variety has the CONRATH Trade Mark label attached. None genuine without

A well conducted fruit farm is better than a gold mine, and much easier worked.

CUMBERLAND.

Earhart Everbearing—One of the best of the everbearing raspberries, producing a moderate crop on last year's canes at the usual season, and a second crop in September upon the new canes. The plants are vigorous and healthy. The fruit is glossy black; quite firm.

***Gregg**—Of good size; fine quality; very productive; an old reliable market sort; half hardy. Well known everywhere. No one can afford to be without it. (See cut.)

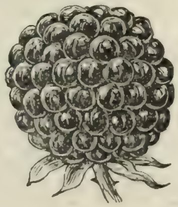


GREGG,

Gault—A chance seedling from Ohio. Canes thrifty and hardy. The first crop ripens about with Gregg, is more abundant, and continues in bearing for three or four weeks, by which time the new canes begin to fruit and continue until checked by the frost. This latter crop does not consist of a few scattering berries, but immense clusters, often numbering 100 berries on a single stalk. Fruit large size and delicious flavor.

Hilborn—Originated in Canada; hardy, vigorous and productive, and has hardy blossoms. The fruit is nearly the size of the Gregg, jet black and of the best quality. It ripens nearly a week later than Tyler or Souhegan, and bears a long time.

Johnston—Berry nearly as large as the Gregg, perfectly black, quite firm, holds its shape well in handling and shipping; in quality sweet and delicious; in canning and evaporating it retains its sweetness and flavor to a high degree. Ripens just before Gregg.



KANSAS.

***Kansas**—Plant is a strong grower; fruit jet black, as large or larger than Gregg, a splendid yielder and hardy. One of the very best. Ripens before Gregg. (See cut)

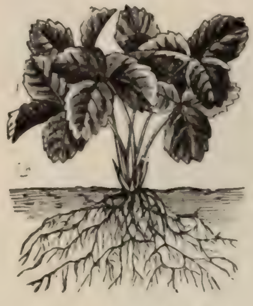
Mammoth Cluster—Canes of strong growth and very prolific, Berries large and of fine quality.

***Ohio**—Enormously productive, strong grower and hardy; fruit not quite as large as the Gregg; but of finer quality. Valuable for market and drying.

***Souhegan**—Ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a very desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy; wonderfully productive Fruit of medium size, jet black, with but little bloom; firm, and of sweet, pleasant flavor.

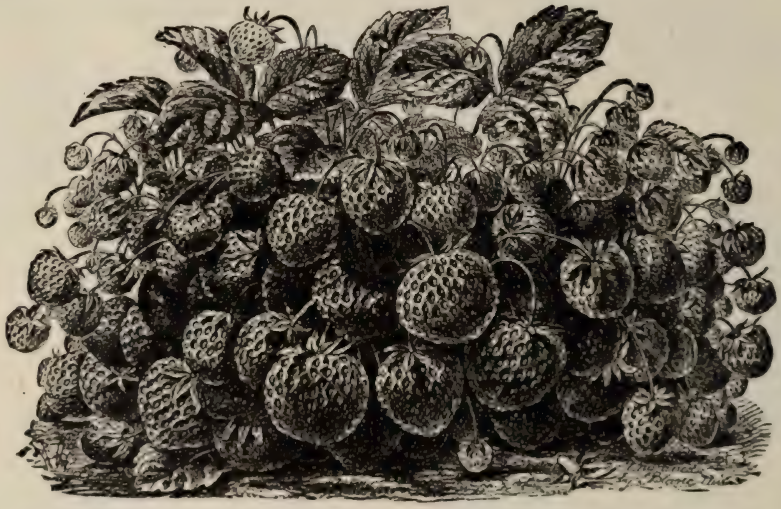
STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and soil in a good condition through the fruiting season. The blossoms of those marked with a "P" are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate, and unless a row of a perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers.


The right way to Plant
STRAWBERRIES.

The Strawberry is one of the easiest to transplant if properly planted. A very common error is to plant too deep. The fact that plants of cabbage, tomatoes, and many garden vegetables live and thrive better if planted deeply, perhaps leads to this mistake; at any rate, if the crowns of Strawberry plants are placed below the surface they will decompose and die. In planting set the plants no deepeer in the soil than when growing or with the leaves even with the surface. The roots should be straightened out and placed their full length in the soil, pressing it firmly on every side to prevent drying.

The following are the varieties most desirable for family use and market, Each and every variety enumerated has its special merits:


OUR BEARING PLANT OF BRANDYWINE STRAWBERRIES.

***Bubach** (P)—Combines many excellent qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent and continues about as long in bearing, and fully as prolific; leaves large, dark green, and endure the hottest sun perfectly. The leading market variety. Succeeds best on heavy soil.

Beder Wood—It ripens about three days behind Mitchell's Early, and a full week ahead of Crescent; gives heavy pickings from the start, and holds out until the rush of midseason.

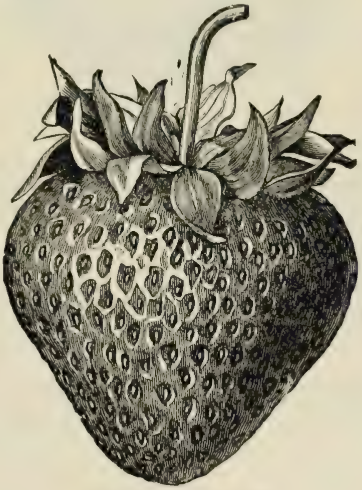
Brandywine—Season medium to late. One of the grandest berries ever introduced. It is one of our favorites. It is one of the heaviest fruiters, and a splendid shipper. Berries very large, deep red to center. Stems short and stout and holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollenizers for pistillates of its season.

Cumberland—Very large, round; of good quality; pale scarlet; soft. Excellent for home use. Early to late.

From a 50-acre peach orchard Roland Morrill

Clyde—This is perhaps the most popular new strawberry ever introduced, seeming to do equally well in all parts of the country. The Clyde ripens early, is large as Bubach and much firmer. The plant is very vigorous and healthy, foliage light green in color. It makes extra strong plants, with excellent roots reaching far into the soil, and thus being able to withstand severe drouth.

Crescent (P)—Large, averaging larger than Wilson's Albany; conical; color a handsome bright scarlet; quality very good. In productiveness unequaled, having produced over 400 bushels per acre. Plants very strong and vigorous; a most valuable market sort.



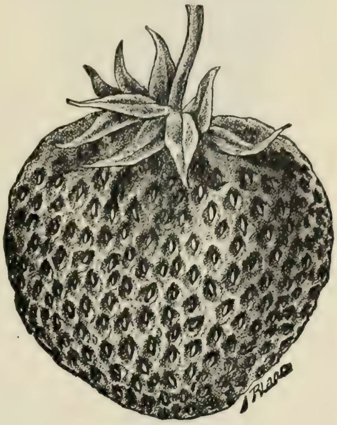
ROUGH RIDER.

Eureka (P)—A fine market berry; succeeded best of any other variety with us last season. Berries large, uniform, very productive, good quality; season medium late.

Excelsior (New)—Another early sort of great promise from Arkansas. It is an excellent grower of good clean foliage, making large stocky plant, which is one of the main business qualifications of a strawberry. Acknowledged the best extra early strawberry on the market. Earlier by several days than Michael's Early, and will yield four times as much fruit. It does well on light sand or heavy land. The berry is dark red, nearly as dark as Warfield; of good size; one of the best shippers, does not get soft when ripe, will stand as much handling as the old Wilson without bruising. It is a good plant maker, medium in size and perfectly healthy; blossom perfect

***Gandy**—Unsurpassed in growth and healthfulness of foliage. Berries bright crimson color, uniform size and shape, large, ripen late and are very firm. Produces a crop of berries the first season plants are set. Latest of all. A profitable market sort.

***Greenville** (P)—One of the best of the many new introductions; has been tested for nine years on the introducer's grounds, and four year's by the leading experiment stations, who all give it a place at or near the head of the list. Resembles Bubach, but firmer and a better shipper, uniform in size, regular outline, excellent quality. Plant a strong grower, free from rust, and one of the most productive.



WARFIELD.

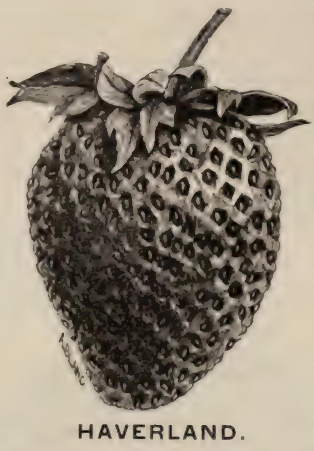
***Haverland** (P)—The most productive large berry under cultivation. Season medium early until late. Plants are very large, healthy, vigorous, and ripen their fruit evenly and early, holding on through the season. Berries are fine, uniform in shape, very large; excellent flavor and bright red. (See cut.)

Jessie—On moist soil it is a robust, healthy plant; long, stout fruit stalk; holds the fruit well up from the ground; berries of the largest size, medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid, and of the most excellent quality; very few small berries and none of the largest ones of irregular shape. Season medium.

Lovett—An immense bearer; berry large and firm; a good runner; splendid fertilizer for Crescent, Warfield and Bubach. Season medium late.

Michel's Early—Long been known as the extra early berry. It should always be grown in hedge row, when it is very productive. It makes runners very freely and many have propagated in beds so thickly that light was excluded and thus it lost its tendency to form fruit buds. Berries medium size, cone shape and a good shipper.

Marshall—Season late. Berries deep blood red to center, flavor very much like the wild berry. Foliage large and vigorous. While it will not perhaps yield as many quarts to the acre as some medium sized berries, yet it is the best extra large berry. It makes comparatively few runners in hills to get largest berries.

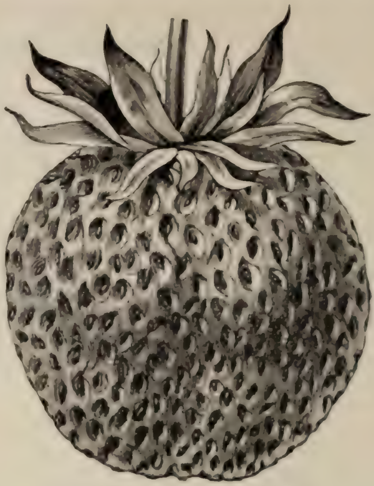


HAVERLAND.

*Parker Earle—Plant robust and healthy; withstands changes of climaté; berry regular, conical, medium size, glossy crimson; flesh firm; a good shipper; season medium. Succeeds well on rich, loamy soil. We can highly recommend it for general culture.

Sharpless—Very large; average specimens, under good cultivation, measuring one and one-half inches in diameter; generally oblong, narrowing to the apex; irregular, often flattened; clear, light red, with a smooth, shining surface; firm, sweet, with a delicious aroma; vigorous, hardy, and very productive when raised in hills with runners cut off.

Timbrell (P)—A thrifty grower with rank, dark foliage; berry is large, symmetrical, dark crimson color, which runs through the flesh. The latest to bloom and ripen. Combines in a wonderful manner quality, productiveness, hardiness, healthiness and firmness.



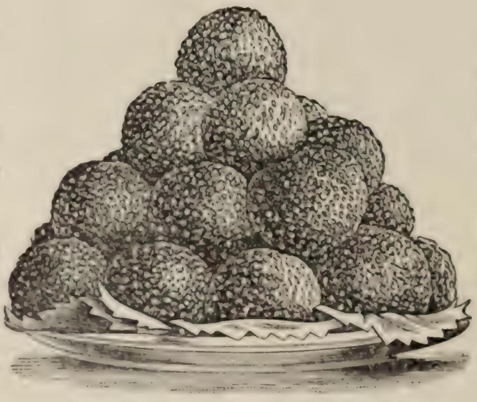
CLYDE.

Wilson—Medium to large; dark red; very hardy, vigorous and productive. Succeeds best on heavy soil. The most widely known and universally successful strawberry.. Season early to late.

Warfield (P)—The greatest market and shipping berry. A deep rooter, and can mature an immense crop; berries above medium in size, dark red to the center, and one of the best canning and shipping berries grown. (See cut.)

WE GROW

not by criticising, but by appreciating the good. Let us rise above petty jealousies and the world will better for it.



EXCELSIOR STRAWBERRY.

The best Way

to judge of the value of a new fruit is to look into the standing and integrity of the firm introducing it.

THREE HUNDRED TREES IN BEARING.

Four years ago I bought 300 New Prolific peach trees of your firm. of the very smallest sized trees you had—about two feet high. I also planted the same year several thousand first size trees of other kinds. The New Prolific outgrew all the rest and began to bear first. The tree is a good bearer and hardy. The fruit is very large and brought 50 per cent more than Crawfords. It is the best peach I have, and I grow many varieties. C. B. CARTER.

Emery, O , April 26, 1897.

Youth fades; love droops; the leaves of friendship fall,

ASPARAGUS

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with well rotted barnyard manure. Place the plants eight inches apart in rows four feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the second season,

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any of the old common sorts, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Palmetto—Until recently we believed that the Conover's Colossal was the best sort known, but we are now forced to concede that the Palmetto is earlier and a better yielder, and more even and regular in its growth, and that it will eventually supercede the old favorite. It has been tested both north and south, and has proven entirely successful in every instance.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continnes long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for Asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.

Early Scarlet—Smaller than Myatt's, but extremely early and very highest quality. The best extra early sort for home or market.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild sub-acid flavor.

FIGS

Brown Turkey—A brownish purple, large, rich and excellent variety.

Celestial or Sugar—Fruit small, but very sweet.

WE WARN THE PUBLIC

FROM ACCEPTING FROM ANY SOURCE TREES OF BANANA APPLE, BANNER AND NEW PROLIFIC PEACH AND BRUSSELER BRAUNE CHERRY, UNLESS THE RESPECTIVE "TRADE MARK" IS ATTACHED TO EACH TREE.

AN OLD CUSTOMER SPEAKS.

I have never dealt with as much satisfaction as with your firm. Your splendid stock always arrives in good condition. I have found you straight in every deal. When in need of more stock you shall have my order, and no one else under the sun. I have had very good success in fruit growing under your advice. Yours with best wishes.

JOHN R BODY,
Gagetown, Mich.

Amount of purchase, $85.00.

NO RED TAPE AS SOME OTHERS HAVE.

Everything received from you this spring is all O. K. and in fine condition. Trees straight and first-class. No doubt you shall hear from me again, and shall be happy to recommend you and your fair dealing. No red tape as some others have.

PETER J. GRIFFITH.

Poultney, Vt., 1897.

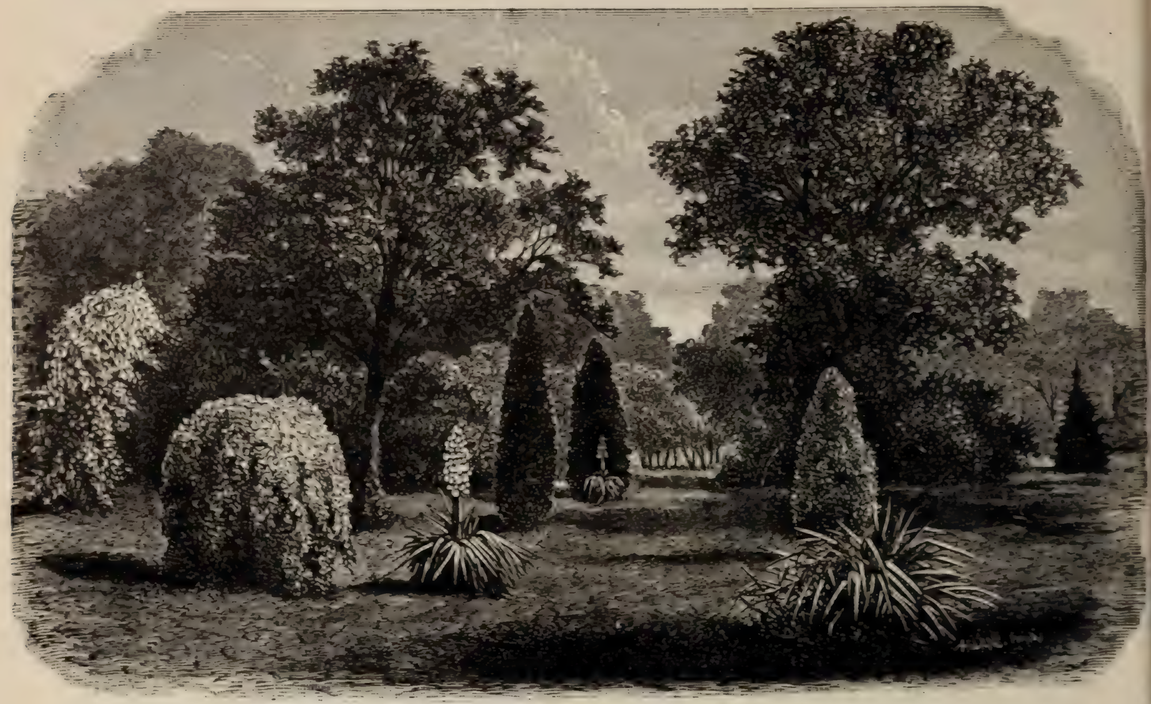
GOOD WORDS FROM A PLEASED CUSTOMER.

I am more than pleased with the trees and berry plants I received from your nursery last spring. They are making such a large growth at present that I shall surely have a good crop next year. I intend to plant out 500 peach trees, 1,000 grapes and 10,000 berry plants the coming spring, and no other firm but yours will furnish the stock. I am entirely satisfied with your dealings. Many thanks for your square dealings.

Yours truly,
VINCENT HEINTSHEL,
Ironville, O.

Purchased 1,600 trees.

But a mother's secret hope outlives them all.



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

⁂

What and how to plant must, in a great degree, be determined by each one for himself, but we would advise to plant a variety of hardy, well-tested sorts, and although we entitle this department "Ornamental," we esteem it to combine the useful with the ornamental in great measure.

Norway Spruce windbreaks are valuable for screening fruit orchards, and protect both the trees and the fruit against severe cold and heavy winds.

Many of our most active business men are also men of taste; and would be glad to beautify and improve their home grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither the time nor disposition to find out what they want, or to lay out their grounds. Where such is the case, we cheertully place our experience and knowledge at their command.

Flower gardens and graveled walks are beautiful, but expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass, trees and shrubbery are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make your lawn a checkerboard of trees and shrubs. Mass them on the boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free growing trees or climbing plants; if there be a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have many large trees near the house, there should be at least a few on the sunny side of the dwelling for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs in ovals or circles and along the borders of the front yard and as a banking against the house. Spirea Van Houtte being especially desirable for this purpose. Shrubbery is the most satisfactory for door yard improvement and give a charming effect. If planted in masses we recommend planting as much of an assortment as possible, and keeping them in shape by proper pruning.

Keep the shrubs and trees mulched for the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and topdress with fine manure every fall and winter.

The attention of the reader is directed to page 48; where we make an attempt to illustrate the improvement of a home ground.

Columbus discovered this country and "Flory" discovered the Banana Apple.

ERECT-GROWING DECIDUOUS TREES

IN SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY, EVERGREENS AND ROSES, WE CARRY AN IMMENSE STOCK.

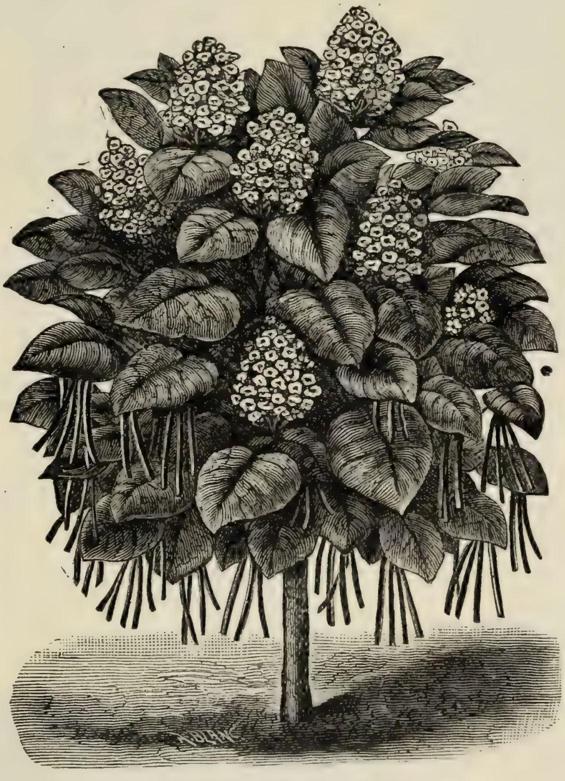
TREES AND SHRUBS FOR PARKS AND AVENUES A SPECIALTY

AILANTHUS (Celestial Tree.)

A lofty, very rapid growing tree from Japan, with leaves over 2 feet long, resembling long stems, with fern-like foliage similar to Sumach.

ALDER (Alnus).

Imperial Cut-Leaf (Laciniata Imperialis)—A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having large and deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and hardy. One of the best lawn trees.



CATALPA IN BLOOM.

ASH.

American (White)—A fine, rapid growing, native tree; very desirable for shade.

BEECH.

Purple-Leaved Beech (Purpurea)—An elegant tree, growing 20 to 30 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson: like all varieties of the beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees three to four feet high are preferable.

Fern-Leaved Beech (Heterophylia)—An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut foliage.

European Beech (Sylvatica)—A beautiful tree, growing to the height of 60 or 80 feet.

BIRCH.

White Birch (Alba)—A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

Yellow—Very showy, glossy-leaved, rapid grower, bark yellow.

Black Birch—Similar to White Birch except darker foliage and bark; a lofty, fast-growing tree. New.

CATALPA

Speciosa—The hardiest variety; originated in the west. One of the most rapid growers. Very desirable for shade. Flowers grow in large white clusters. Very large leaf; timber very valuable for posts, being equal to cedar in keeping qualities. Cheap lands may be utilized with great profit for growing the Catalpa for fence posts. They grow into money very quickly. (See cut.)

CHERRY—Double Flowering.

A rapid growing cherry tree producing beautiful clusters of double flowers. We have them both in red and white. Something new and very beautiful.

CRAB.

Bechtels (Augustifolia)—Makes a medium sized tree; perfectly hardy, succeeds well in all soils not extremely wet. When in bloom it is completely covered with delicate pink, perfectly double, small flowers resembling roses of delicious fragrance. The only sweet scented Double Crab.

DECIDUOUS CYPRESS.

Taxodium Distichum—A beautiful tree with small, feathery, light green foliage, well adapted to wet lands.

"The desert shall blossom as the rose," provided you plant the Cream Beauty.

WONDERFUL GROWTH IN ONE SEASON.

ELM.

American White Elm (Americana)—A magnificent, stately tree, with wide, spreading head and elegant drooping branches. A very hardy native tree highly esteemed for avenue planting and park decoration. Valuable for timber

English Elm (Campestris)—An erect, lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth. Leaves smaller and more regularly cut than the American.

Scotch or Wych Elm (Montana)—A rapid growing variety, with large, spreading branches and large leaves.

FRINGE TREE.

Purple Fringe—A small tree or shrub, much admired for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plants in midsummer.

White Fringe (Virginica)—A small native tree or shrub, with dark glossy leaves, and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, fringe-like petals.

HONEY LOCUST.

Black Locust—A large, rapid growing native tree with handsome, finely divided foliage and exceedingly spiny branches. Timber valuable for wagon hubs.

HORSE CHESTNUT.

Common or White-Flowering Horse Chestnut (Hippocastanum)—A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring. A slow grower.

Double White-Flowering Horse Chestnut (Flora alba plena)—A very fine variety, with large, handsome, double flowers. Slow grower.

Red-Flowering Horse Chestnut (Rubrum)—Not so rapid a grower as the white; foliage of a deeper green and blooms later; a very showy tree.

Japan Imperial Tree—A very rapid growing tree of the Catalpa species; leaves very large, fan shaped, often two feet and more in width, with strong, stiff stems two feet long. It blooms similar to Catalpa, and makes a very attractive lawn tree. Rather tender for our northern climate. Imported from Japan.

JUDAS TREE or RED BUD (Cercis).

American (Canadensis)—A small growing tree; covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear

LABURNUM (Cytisus).

Golden Chain—Bears long, pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be in every lawn.

LARCH (Larix).

European (Europæa)—An excellent, rapid growing pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.

LINDEN (Tilia).

American Linden (Americana)—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. One of the best for lawns, parks and avenues.

European Linden (Europæa)—A very fine pyramid tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable for large grounds and avenues.

CAROLINA POPLAR. TWO YEAR.

CATALPA (SPECIOSA).
TWO YEARS OLD IN NURSERY.

MAGNOLIA.

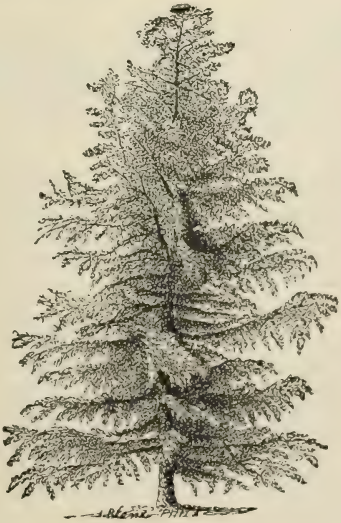
One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees. Being difficult to transplant, small trees three feet high are preferable.

Accuminata Magnolia (Cucumber Tree)—A beautiful pyramidal growing native species, growing to a height of 50 or 60 feet, with large, glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple.

Soulangeana Magnolia (Soulange's Magnolia)—A French hybrid; a rather irregular grower; foliage large, glossy and massive; flowers very large, three to five inches in diameter, white and purple. Very effective.

MAPLE.

Ash-Leaved Maple (Box Elder)—A fine rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy; well adapted for cold climates in the west. Very desirable for parks and one of the best for avenues.

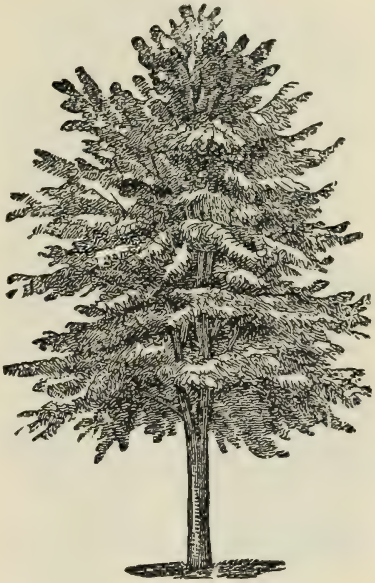


EUROPEAN LARCH.

Norway Maple—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green, shining foliage, and its vigorous growth, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns. (See cut.)

Purple-Leaved Sycamore Maple (Purpurea)—A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees.

Purple-Leaved—A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green towards fall.



EUROPEAN LINDEN.

Sugar or Rock Maple—The well-known native variety, valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining unpaved streets and avenues. A stately form and fine, rich foliage render it justly popular as a shade tree.

Silver-Leaved Maple (Dasycarpum)—Of exceedingly rapid growth and most desirable for planting on highways. See our beautiful Silver Maple aveuue on page 20.

Weir's Cut-Leaved Maple—A variety of Silver Maple. One of the most remarkable of trees, with cut or dissected foliage, and weeping habit of growth.

MOUNTAIN ASH (Sorbus).

European (Aucuparia)—A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright red berries.

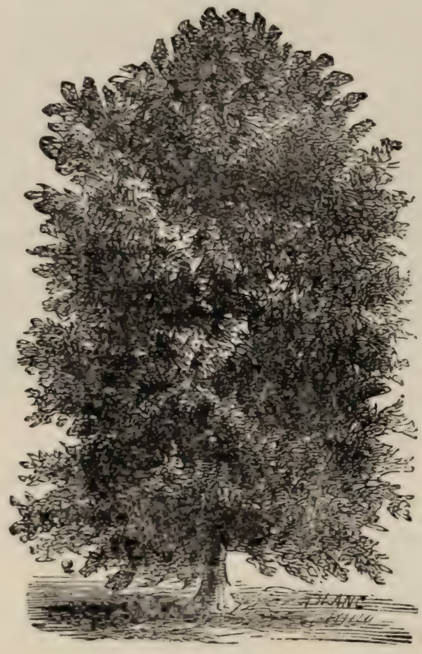
The Constitution, our Country and the Conrath raspberry.

Oak-Leaved (Quercifolia)—A hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from twenty to thirty feet; foliage simple and deeply lobed; a very fine lawn tree.

MULBERRIES. (See page 91.)

OAK (Quercus.)

All valuable for park and large lawns, some varieties well adapted to small places. Several kinds make excellent street shade trees. Many sorts thrive on poor soils in exposed situations. Can be furnished in assorted kinds, including some Dwarf growing varieties.



SUGAR MAPLE.

PEACH (Persica).

Double Rose-Flowering—Flowers pale rose color, double, produced in great abundance and very handsome.

Double White-Flowering—Very ornamental flowers, pure white; hardy.

POPLAR (Populus).

Carolina Poplar—One of the most rapid-growing and desirable shade trees for street planting. It is especially desirable for planting in large cities where there is much smoke and dust or in exposed places or on wet and cold soils where other shade trees would not succeed. The best variety of the poplars. The leaves are large, deep green, glossy and handsome.

Black Italian—Very large, glossy leaves; rapid and large grower. Noted for shade.

Lombardy—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds and along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.

SALISBUREA.

Maiden-Hair Tree—One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan. Of medium size, rapid growth and rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.

Sweet Gum (Liquid Amber)—A striking tree in the autumn, with its deep crimson foliage. Rather tender.

SYCAMORE.

European (Plantanus Orientalis)—Oriental plane. A lofty, wide-spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; not as subject to disease as our native species. Entirely free from worms or insects. One of the oldest cultivated trees known. One of the best and most popular for street and avenue planting.

SOPHORA.

Japonica (Japan Pagoda Tree)—A small tree; dense habit of growth, dark green bark, glossy pinnate foliage, creamy white pea-shaped flowers, in large terminal panicles in August.

THORN (Cratægus).

Double Scarlet—Flowers deep crimson with scarlet shade; very double, and considered larger than the double red; fine rich foliage.

Double White—Has small, double white flowers.

Paul's Double Scarlet—Flowers large, deep carmine (scarlet). Superior to any other variety.

TULIP TREE (Liriodendron).

Tulipifera—A magnificent native tree, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers, allied to the Magnolias. Hardy; grows to be a large tree.

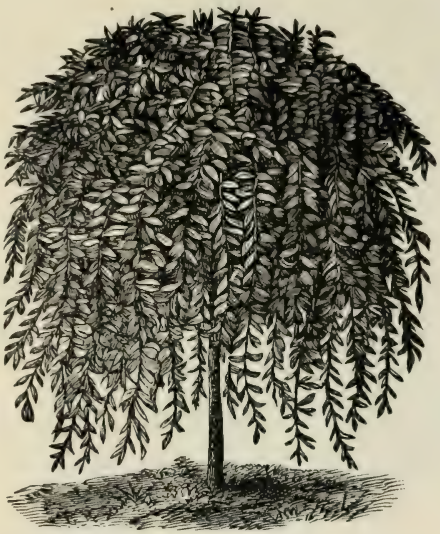
WILLOW (Salix).

Rosemary-Leaved—Budded five to seven feet from the ground, it makes a very handsome, round headed small tree; branches feathery, foliage silvery.

Agents Wanted

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics and others Seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our Specialties and high-grade Nursery Stock will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable agents.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES



KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW.

APPLE.

Weeping (New)—A hardy, very ornamental fruit tree, with elegant foliage; similar to Weeping Elm in shape. A novelty.

ASH.

European Weeping—The common, well-known sort, one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

BEECH.

Weeping—A native of Belgium; a fine, vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance when divested of its leaves, it is extremely graceful and effective when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage.

BIRCH.

Cut-Leaved Weeping—Extremely vigorous and hardy. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm tree of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character." One of the very best lawn trees. (See cut.)

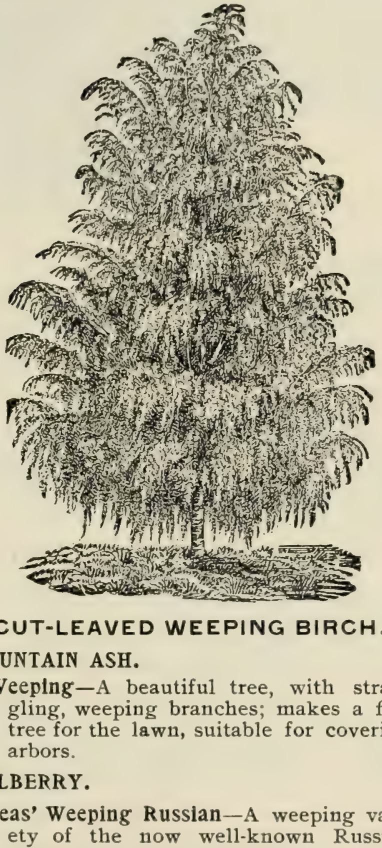
Young's Weeping (Youngii)—Originated near Milfred, England, where it was found trailing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pendulous heads, drooping to the ground in fine, thread-like shoots; very beautiful.

CHERRY.

Ever-Flowering Weeping—A very fine drooping variety, with beautiful globular head, that bears flowers and fruit all summer.

ELM.

Camperdown Weeping—A vigorous grower and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees; leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure; very desirable. (See cut.)



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

MOUNTAIN ASH.

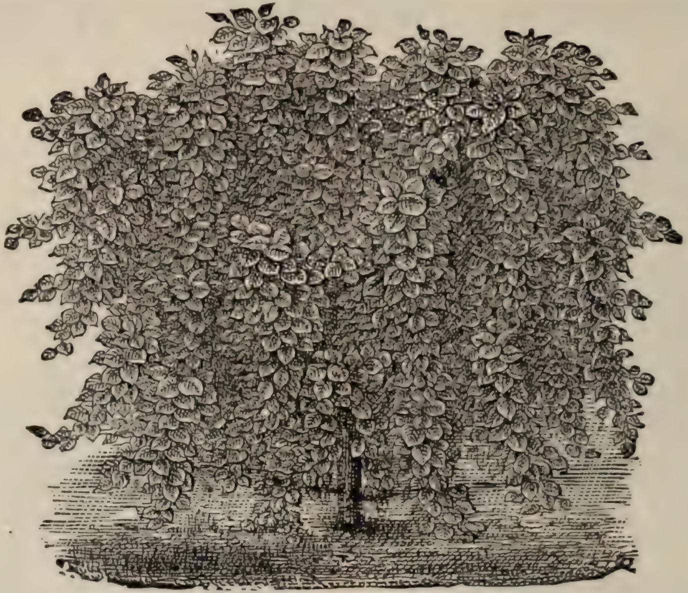
Weeping—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn, suitable for covering arbors.

MULBERRY.

Teas' Weeping Russian—A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry; perfectly hardy in summer and winter; withstands extreme heat and cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful form. One of the best Weeping trees.

POPLAR.

Large-Leaved Weeping—A variety having, when grafted standard high, long, slender branches like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark shining green, and deeply serrated. One of the finest weeping trees in cultivation.



CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM.

WILLOW.

Kilmarnock Weeping — An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy. (See cut.)

Weeping (Babylonica)—The well-known common weeping willow.

$1,250 CUSTOMER.

I am thankful that I have followed your advice and set out a good orchard and a large vineyard. I am well pleased with my stock and all those who have seen my plantation have only words of the highest praise for your excellent stock. People are getting quite interested in the New Prolific Peach in this section My 500 trees are loaded down to break with large, elegant peaches. They are a surprise to visitors. I shall harvest about 200 bushels of the New Prolific from the 500 trees planted two years ago last spring. I wish you would come up and see them. Where would you advise me to ship them?

Ann Arbor, Mich. GODFREY PAUL

FIVE BUSHELS PER TREE THE FOURTH SEASON.

I am more than satisfied with the New Prolific trees purchased from you in 1892 They began to bear the second year, and continued to bear every year since. They are the greatest bearers I have ever seen; fruit large and showy. Last year (the fourth year) the trees averaged from four to five bushels each, and they sold for more money than any other variety I grow. The trees and fruit are fully up to what you recommend. DENNIS C. NAVARRE.

Monroe, Mich., May 22, 1897.

700 BUSHELS PER ACRE. NEW PROLIFIC A MONEY-MAKER FOR ME.

I can speak from experience in the highest praise of the New Prolific Peach I have 500 trees in bearing of this variety, and it has been a money maker for me, and that is what we are all after. A correct estimate of the crop this year is 700 bushels per acre. Some of the trees bore as high as TEN BUSHELS PER TREE, for which I received highest price in market. JOHN CLARK.

Chelsea, Mich.

RICH AND DELICIOUS.

Having sampled the Winter Banana Apple, I find it to be very rich and delicious, of splendid appearance and beautiful color. CHAS. G. WILCOX.

Horticulturist, Adrian, Mich.

COME AND SEE US!

A ride on the billowy waves of Lake Erie in "Greening's Pleasure Yacht" in summer, or a trip through the nursery on "Greening's Automible" will have a reviving influence on your overtaxed nerves. Visitors are ever Welcome.

A world's greatest blessing—a crop of Banner Peaches.

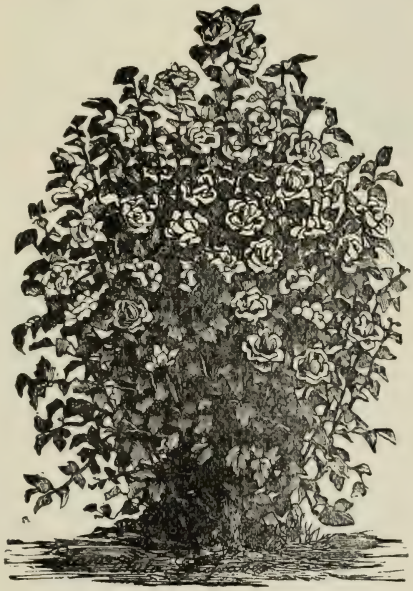
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

⁂

IN SHRUBBERY WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF CHOICEST KINDS

ALTHEA or ROSE OF SHARON (Hibiscus).

The Altheas are fine, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other tree or shrub is out of bloom.



PURPLE ALTHEA.

Double Red Althea (Rubra flore pleno).

Double Purple Althea (Purpurea flore pleno).

Double White Althea (Alba flore pleno).

Single Red Althea (Rubrum).

Single Purple Althea (Purpurea).

Single White Althea (Alba).

Althea Striped.

Althea Pink and White.

Althea White and Crimson Centre.

Variegated-Leaved Double-Flowering (flore pleno fol. variegata)—A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with light yellow. Flowers double purple. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

ALMOND (Prunus).

Double Rose-Flowering (Japonica rubra fl. pl.)—A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, small double rose like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

ALTHEAS.

A beautiful shrub that blooms in great profusion late in the fall. Nearly all shades of colors can be supplied.

Double White-Flowering (Japonica alba fl. pl.)—Produces beautiful white flowers in May.

AZALEA.

Mollis — A beautiful species recently brought from Japan; it has fine, large trusses of flowers in shades of pink and yellow; requires some protection.

BERBERRY (Berberis).

Purple-Leaved (Purpurea)—A very handsome shrub, growing from five to seven feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

European (Vulgaris)—A fine shrub, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit. Glossy dark green foliage.

Thunbergii—From Japan. A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge.

CALYCANTHUS or SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB (Calycanthe).

The wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward.

CLETHRA.

Alnifolia (Alder-Leaved)—A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green; has numerous spikes of small, white, fragrant flowers. Blooms abundantly in July.

CURRANT (Ribes).

Crimson-Flowering—Produces an abundance of crimson flowers in early spring.

Yellow-Flowering—A native species with yellow flowers.

Pride of Rochester—Flower large double white; the back of petals being slightly tinted with rose. Flower larger than any of the other varieties; good grower and profuse bloomer. A week earlier than Deutzia Crenata.

DO YOU WANT TO SUCCEED?

Secure Greening's Fruit Growers' Guide, complete in four parts. Those ordering $10 worth of Nursery Stock receive the BOOK FREE

MAKE NO MISTAKE!

See that the new Fruits we offer have a "Trade Mark Tag" attached to each tree. Treat all others with Suspicion

AMONG THE TREES AND SHRUBBERY IN THE NURSERY.

DEUTZIA.

This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxurient foliage and profusion of attractive flowers, render them deservedly among the most popular of the flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes four to six inches long.

Crenata (Double Flowering) — Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation. It produces flowers in abundance. (See colored illustration.)

Pride of Washington—A new variety raised from Deutzia Crenata and exceeding all others in size of flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; a charming acquisition to the list of Deutzias.

Watererii—A cross between Gracilis and Crenata, resembling Crenata in style of growth, but with flower spike much longer and individual flowers larger. Color pure white.

DOGWOOD (Cornus).

Red-Branched (Sanguinea)—A native species; very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood red. A strong, thrifty grower, making a large shrub.

Variegated (Cornus mascula variegata)—A small tree or shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in the spring, before the leaves appear. Has beautiful foliage, variegated with white. Decidedly the prettiest variegated shrub in cultivation. A slow grower.

RIDING AN AUTOMOBILE

is quite a contrast to riding in an old cart as we did 18 years ago.

WE GIVE VALUE FOR VALUE:

It is the man who gives full value for what he receives who wins permanent prosperity.

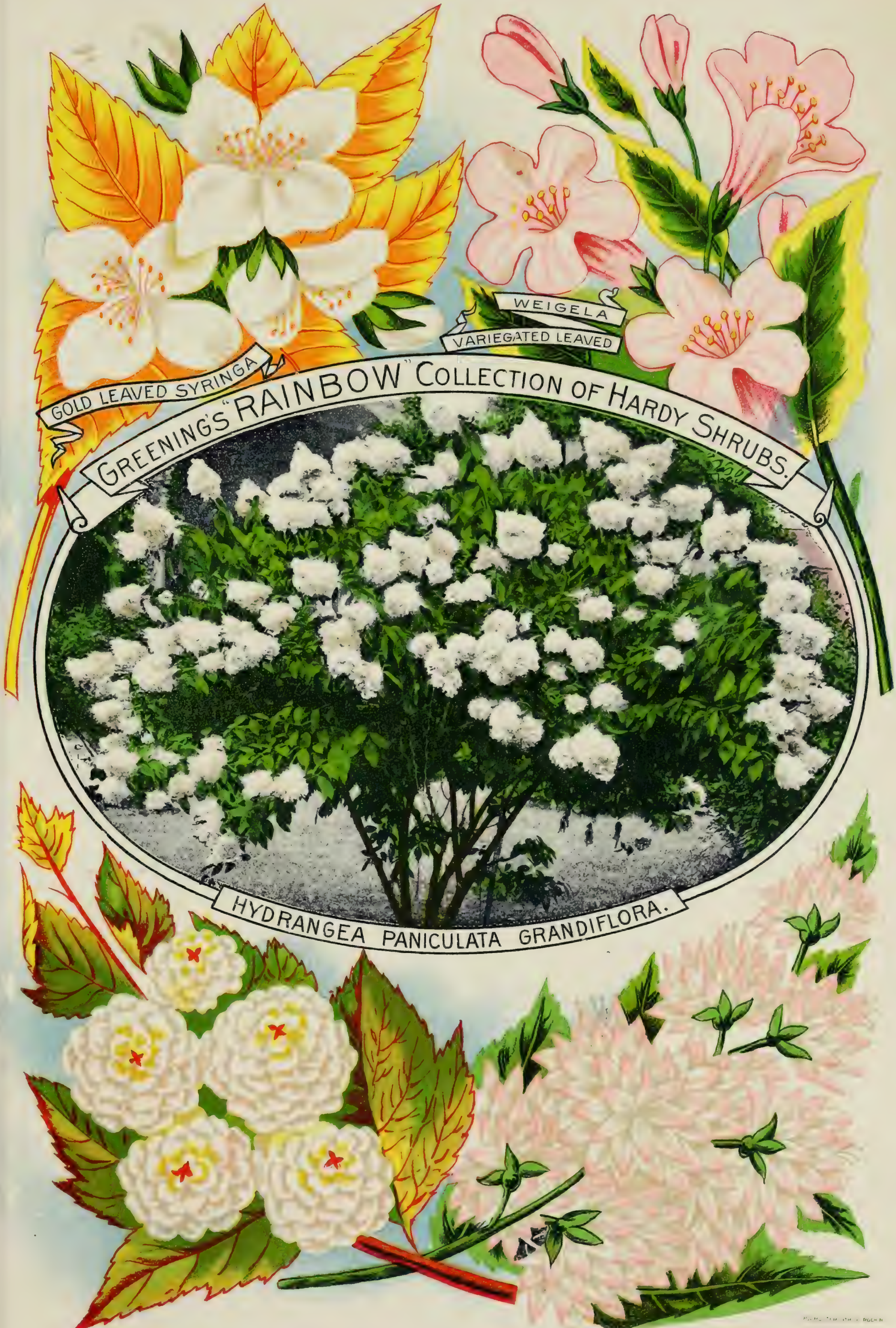
HYDRANGEA IN BLOOM IN NURSERY ROWS.

Rough-Leaved (Scabra)—An exceedingly profuse white-flowering shrub.

Gracilis—A charming species of dwarf habit. Flowers pure white. Fine for pot culture. The first to flower, about middle of June.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.

A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with ornamental reddish-brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. The bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest


GOLD LEAVED SYRINGA
WEIGELA
VARIEGATED LEAVED
GREENING'S "RAINBOW" COLLECTION OF HARDY SHRUBS.
HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.
SPIREA AUREA
DEUTZIA CRENATA

value of the shrub is in the fruit, which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches, oval in shape and about one-half inch long. Color deep orange red; very showy and attractive. The fruit is not only very ornamental, but has a sprightly, sharp, pleasant flavor, and makes a delicious sauce when cooked. Eleagnus is one of the most valuable ornamental berry-bearing shrubs, and should be largly planted.

EXORCHORDA GRANDIFLORA or PEARL BUSH.

A fine, vigorous growing shrub, producing large white flowers in May. One of the best shrubs of recent introduction; can be trimmed in any desired shape.

ELDER (Sambucus).

Golden (Aurea)—From Holland. New and rare. When the leaves first appear they are bright green, but if planted where they will have plenty of sun they soon change to a golden green. The blossom, which resembles the common Elder bloom, appears in July. The best effect is produced when they are planted with other shrubs, so that the foliage may be rendered more conspicuous by the contrast.

FILBERT (Coylus).

Purple-Leaved—A very conspicuous shrub with dark purple leaves.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell).

Fortuneii—Growth upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

Suspense—Resembling Fortuneii in its flower, but the growth is somewhat drooping.

Viridissima—A fine, hardy shrub; a native of Japan; with deep yellow flowers early in the spring.

GLOBE FLOWER (Kerria, Corchorus).

A slender, green-branched shrub, five or six feet high, with globular yellow flowers from July till October.

Variegated (Silver leaved)—A dwarf variety from Japan, with small green foliage, edged with white; one of the prettiest and most valuable of dwarf shrubs.

HALESIA (Snow Drop Tree).

Silver Bell—A beautiful, large shrub, with handsome, white, bell-shaped flowers in May. Very desirable.

HONEYSUCKLE (Loniceria—Upright).

Red Tartarian—A beautiful shrub. Vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June.

White Tartarian—A large shrub, having white flowers in May and June.

HYDRANGEA.

Otaska—Foliage a beautiful deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose colored flowers in profusion in July. Should be planted in tubs and protected in winter. Rather tender.

Paniculata Grandiflora—This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of three or four feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of last season's growth as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated in this way. An excellent shrub for cemetery planting.

Thomas Hogg—A half hardy variety of great beauty; flowers pure white, produced from July to September. Requires winter protection.

LILAC (Syringa)

Charles the Tenth—A strong, rapid grower, with large, shining leaves, and reddish purple flowers, trusses large.

Chinonanthus Leaved (Josikea) — Has dark, shining leaves, like the White Fringe Tree, and purple flowers; fine and distinct.

Common Purple (Vulgaris Purpurea)—Bluish purple flower. Always good.

Double Lilac (Lemoinei flore pleno)—A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

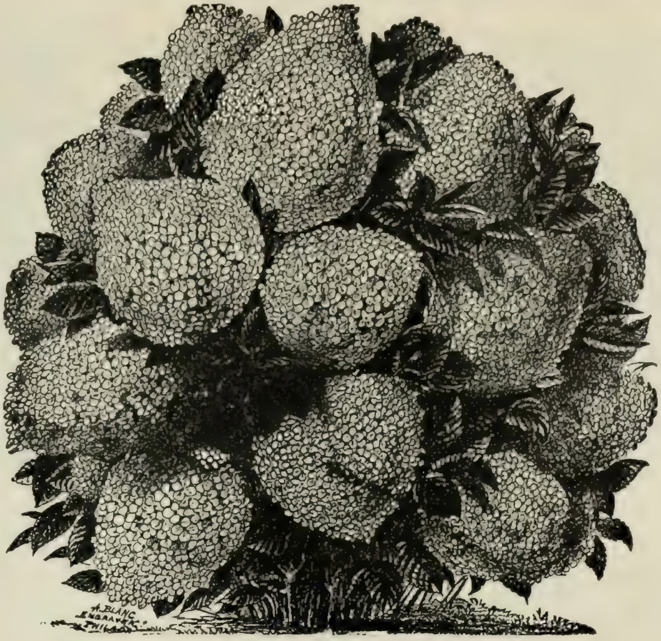
Persian (Persica)—Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

White Persian Lilac (Alba)—A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose color.

Large Flowering White (Alba Grandiflora)—A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best among the white sorts.

Rubra de Marly—Fine large purple flowers; a variety used in large quantities by florists for forcing.

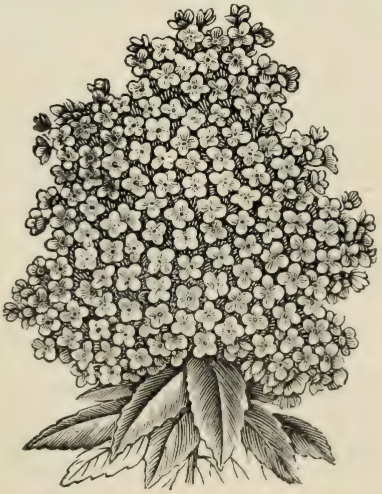
Japonica—A new species from Japan differing from all other lilacs in that it makes quite a tree, twenty to twenty-five feet high. The foliage is large, very dark green, glossy and leathery. Flowers white, in immense clusters, that stand up erect above the foliage on stout stems; perfectly hardy everywhere. It flowers about a month later than the common sorts, and when crowned with its huge masses of bloom it is a striking and magnificent object.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

PLUM (Prunus)

Double-Flowering—A very desirable shrub introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy; Flowers in May.



HYDRANGEA THOMAS HOGG.

Privet. California. (Ovalifolium)—A vigorous hardy shrub, of fine habit and foliage, nearly evergreen. Leaves glossy, rich, bright green, which hangs to the bush all winter, falling off in the spring. A fine shrub and makes one of the best and most attractive hedges. Grows in almost any soil, and may be pruned in any desired shape.

QUINCE, JAPAN (Cydonia)

Scarlet—Has bright scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion, early in spring; one of the best hardy shrubs, makes a beautiful ornamental hedge.

SNOWBALL (Viburnum)

Common—A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

Japanese (Viburnum plicatum) — From North China; has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globular heads of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort. A very desirable shrub.

SNOWBERRY (Symphoric carpus)

Racemosus — A well-known shrub with pink flowers and large white berries that remain on the plant through part of the winter.

RED SNOWBERRY

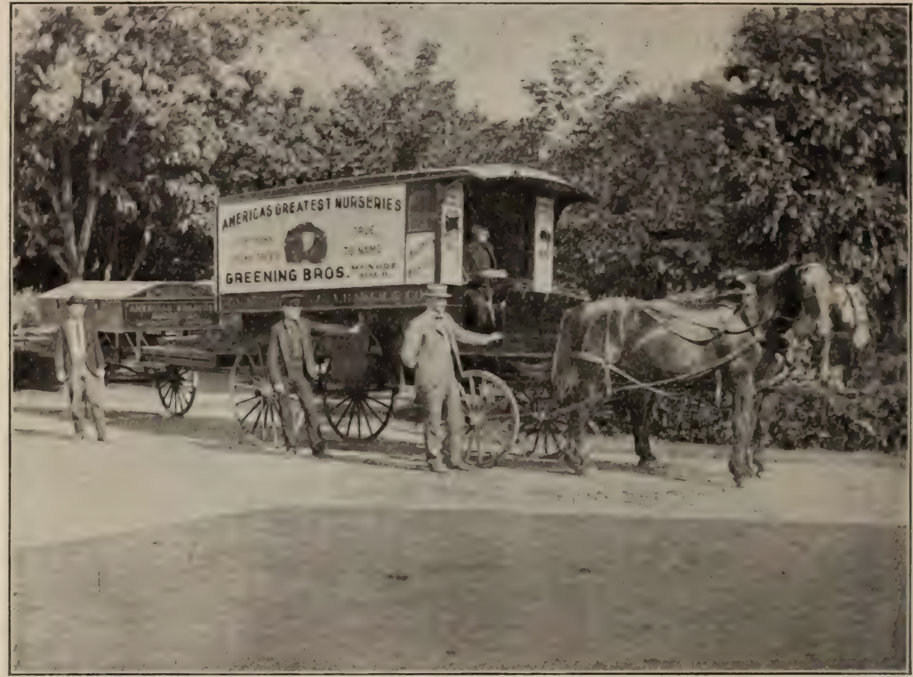
A shrub of very pretty habit, slightly drooping. Fruit red; a beautiful shrub.

STRAWBERRY TREE or BURNING BUSH

(Euonymous)

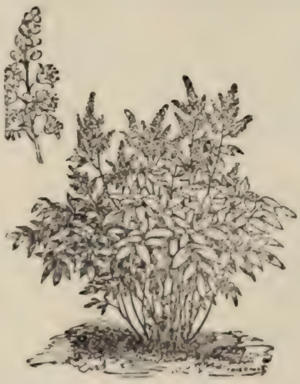
A highly ornamental class of shrubs in autumn and early winter, when covered with showy bright red fruit in large clusters.

Red or Broad-Leaved—A large shrub with fine, broad shining leaves. Fruit large and of a deep, blood-red color.



GREENINGS' ADVERTISING WAGON.

Few people realize the vast proportions of our advertising. Our claim of being the largest advertisers among nurserymen in the world is fully justified. Above is shown one of our advertising wagons, fully equipped for painting our signs on large buildings throughout the country. Four expert artists accompany each wagon. Each wagon carries an abundant supply of Greenings' literature, such as catalogs, pamphlets, Horticulturists, etc., all of which is distributed en route as they travel through the country.

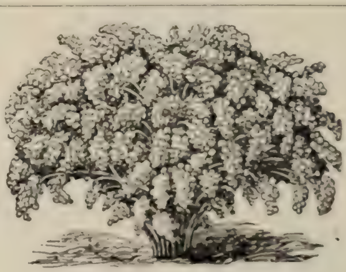


SPIREA BUMALDI.

SPIREA.

An indispensable class of medium sized shrubs, of easy culture in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers; their season of blooming extends for 3 months in the different varieties.

Anthony Waterer—A fine dwarf Spirea with dark crimson flowers, darker than



SPIREA VAN HOUTTI.

Spirea Bumaldi. One of the finest shrubs of recent years.

Billardi—Rose color. Blooms nearly all summer.

Bumaldi—Habit dwarf and compact; flowers in clusters; rosy pink; very free; very desirable for beds.

Callosa (Fortune's Spirea)—A fine variety with large panicles of deep, rosy blossoms, which continue nearly all summer.

Callosa Alba—A white flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine.

With the Conrath Raspberry and the Brusseler Braune Cherry the future of the nation is secure.

Callosa Atrosanguinea—In growth and habit similar to Fortunii; flowers much darker and brighter; time of flowering June and July.

Douglasi (Douglas' Spirea)—Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

Fortunii—Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer; very fine.

Opulifolia Aurea (Golden Leaved)—An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous.

Prunifolio Flore Pleno—(Double Flowering Plum Leaved)—Very beautiful; its flowers are like white daisies. From Japan. Blooms in May.

Reevesii Fl. Pl. (Reeves' double)—Flowers white and double; blooms freely in clusters. One of the best.

Semperflorens—A continuous bloomer, of dwarf habit, red flowers in corymbs.

Thunbergii—Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green; flowers small, white, appearing in early spring, being one of the first spireas to flower. A very graceful shrub.

Van Houtti—One of the most charming and beautiful of the spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. A grand shrub for planting singly or in groups, or as a banking against building.

SUMACH (Rhus).

Cut-Leaved—A decidedly attractive shrub of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves, almost fern-like in appearance; foliage turns a rich crimson in Autumn.

SYRINGA or MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus).

Double-Flowering Syringa (Flora pleno)—A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

Garland Syringa (Coronarius)—A well-known shrub, with pure white, sweet-scented leaves.

Golden-Leaved (Aurea)—A very pretty plant of medium size; with golden yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple-leaved shrubs.

Variegated-Leaved—A beautiful shrub, with foliage distinctly margined with yellow; very vigorous and producing a profusion of creamy white blossoms deliciously fragrant.

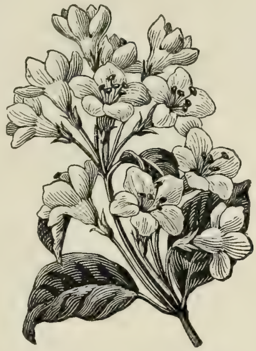
TAMARIX (Tamarix).

A beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate, small flower in spikes, in June. Very valuable for planting by the seaside. A rapid grower. Can furnish in four different colors.

WIEGELIA (Diervilla).

Amabilis or Splendens—Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in Autumn; a great acquisition.

Candida—This is the very best of all white flowering Wiegelias. It produces a great profusion of pure white flowers in June, and continues to bloom through the entire summer.



WIEGELIA ROSEA.

Desboisii—A beautiful variety, with deep rose-colored flowers, resembling Rosea, but much darker. One of the darkest and best.

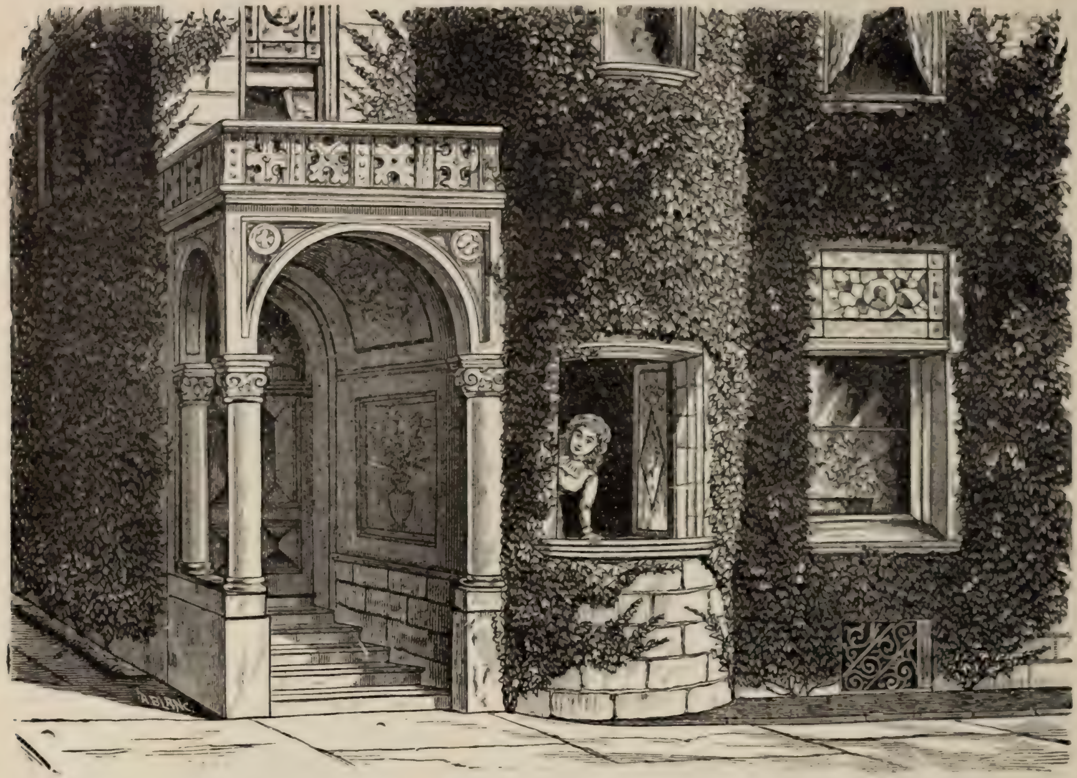
Hortensis Nivea—Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large; habit vigorous; a very profuse bloomer.

Rosea—An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored leaves. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blooms in May.

Variegated-Leaved—Leaves bordered with yellowish-white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

LARGE, STRAIGHT TREES WITH GOOD ROOTS.

I received my peach, plum and apple trees, and to say the least I am well pleased with them. I find them large, straight, smooth, with good top and roots. I thank you for the present.
West Liberty, O. JOHN GIRARD.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII CREEPER.

CLIMBING PLANTS

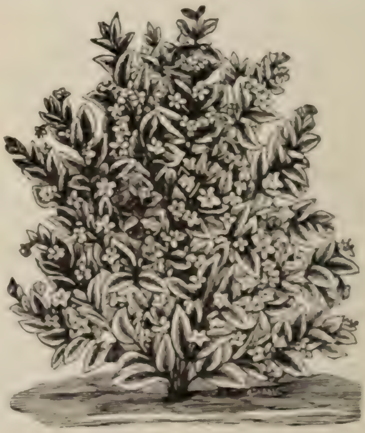
AKEBIA.

Quinata — A very beautiful, perfectly hardy, fast growing Japan vine, with magnificent foliage; producing flowers in large clusters of chocolate purple color, possessing a most delicious perfume.

AMPELOPSIS.

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper (Quinquefolia)—A very rapid grower, having beautiful, dark green foliage which assumes rich crimson hues in autumn. Like the Ivy and Trumpet vines, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, etc.

Veitchii (Veich's Ampelopsis) — Japan. Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to take care of itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage is especially handsome in summer and changes to a Scarlet crimson in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful.



VARIEGATED WIEGELIA.

King of the peach orchard—" The Prolific Peach."

ARISTOLOCHIA or DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.

Sipho—A rapid growing vine, with magnificent foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped yellowish-brown flowers, resembling a pipe with curved stem.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera).

Chinese Twining (Japonica) — A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

Hall's Japan (Hallicana)—A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November.

Japan Gold-Leaved (Aurea reticulata)—A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

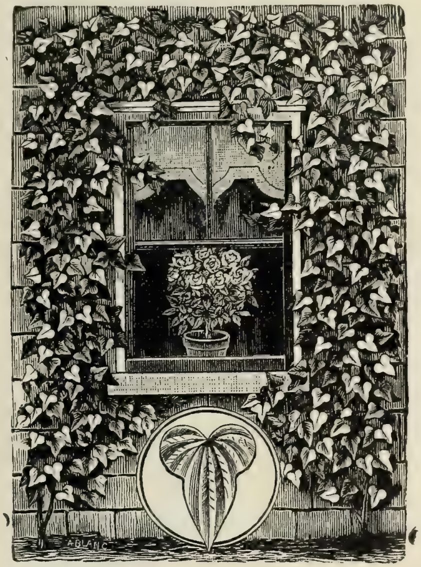
Monthly Fragrant (Belgica)—Blossoms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

Scarlet Trumpet (Sempervirens)—A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.

CINNAMON VINE.

The beautiful **Cinnamon Vine** is one of the most charming of climbers and will quickly cover an arbor, window or veranda with a great profusion of vines and sweet-scented flowers, making it a perfect bower of beauty. The vine is perfectly hardy and once planted will grow for many years and will be a source of constant delight to the possessor. There is nothing which will give a home a more home-like and cosy appearance or be a surer index of refinement and culture, than beautiful vines twining about the porch and trellises.

Directions for Planting—Plant the roots in the spring—same time you would potatoes—or any time up to June—in rich, deep, well-pulverized soil. Plant the large end down and have the small end about two inches below the surface. They will produce vines that will run up a pole or cord 10 to 20 feet the first season, and grow stronger from year to year. Two or three roots planted on each side of a door or window will quickly cover it with a mass of vines, making a gorgeous display, and while in bloom will perfume the air with a delicious fragrance. For an arbor, plant the roots one foot apart. Do not take up the roots in the fall, but in cold climates it is well to cover the ground with straw or leaves to prevent hard freezing. The vines may not bloom until the second year.



CINNAMON VINE.

CLEMATIS

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, many of the varieties with flowers five to seven inches in diameter. Excellent for pillars or trellises, or when used for bedding, or running over rock work or an old tree or stump they make an excellent show. They delight in rich soil, a sunny situation and are perfectly hardy.

Duchess of Edinburg—Fine large double white flowers. Very fine.

Gipsy Queen—Dark velvety purple. Fine large flower.

Henryii—Creamy white; very large and fine shape; free grower and bloomer; very double flower. Best of the white flowering.

Jackmanii—Flowers, when fully expanded, four to six inches in diameter, intense violet purple with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frosts. The very best variety; very popular.

Mad. Ed. Andre—This is the nearest approach to a large red Clematis and has been called the Crimson Jackmanii. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson red; a very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties.

Mad. Baron Veillard—Flowers large; light rose with lilac shadings.

Ramona—A strong, rampant grower, and a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color deep, rich lavender.

Viticella Kermisinus—Flowers of medium size, of bright-red color, without a touch of purple. A strong, free grower, producing shade in a comparatively short time; a perfect sheet of fine red color.

SMALL FLOWERING CLEMATIS.

Coccinea—A very handsome, hardy climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral red color; blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

Paniculata, or Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis—A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merit. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy, green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.

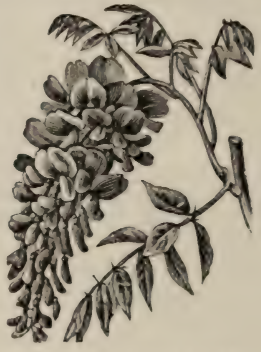
TRUMPET VINE (Bignonia Radicans).

A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

WISTARIA.

Chinese Purple (Sinensis)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

Chinese White (Sinensis Alba)—Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions; a rather slow grower.



PURPLE WISTARIA.

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AND OTHER NURSERYMEN ARE WARNED TO TAKE NOTE OF THIS FACT WHEN PREPARING THEIR PUBLICATIONS, AND TO GOVERN THEMSELVES ACCORDINGLY.

GOOD RESULTS FROM STOCK PLANTED EIGHT YEARS AGO.

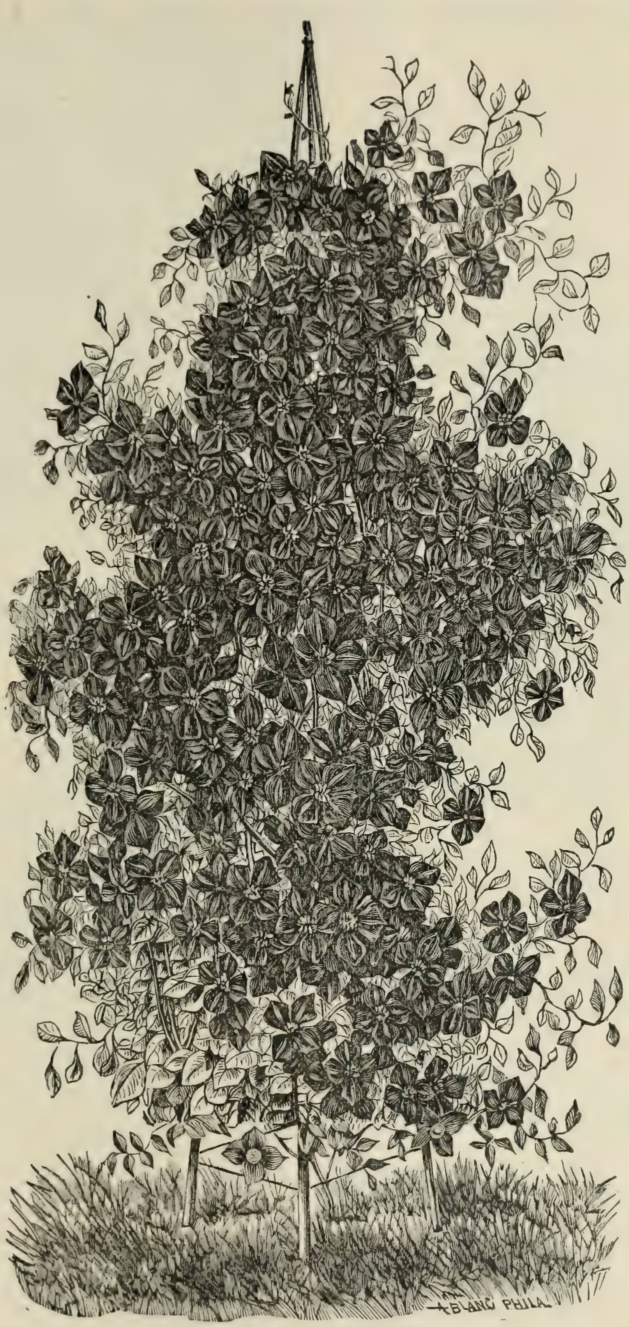
I have had very good results with your nursery stock bought eight years ago, and have been very successful as a fruit grower Your dealings have been entirely satisfactory. I shall patronize you when in need of nursery stock.
JACOB F GREMEL.
Size of order, $200.

FINEST STOCK HE EVER SAW.

The trees arrived in good shape and I am very much pleased with them, in fact they are the finest box of trees I have ever seen. I will gladly recommend Greening Bros. to my friends who may want nursery stock.
TRUMAN HUBBARD.
Concord, Mich.

BIG PROFITS WITH GREENINGS' TREES. A $600.00 ORCHARD.

About three years ago the party that had this place before me planted $600.00 worth of stock from your nurseries: I came to this place in the fall of the year, and have watched the growth of the different varieties of fruit ever since. We had a large crop of fruit the past year, which we sold at good prices. Cherries brought $2.50 per bushel, plums $2.00 per bushel, etc. Plums were a surprise to everybody, and, in fact the like was never seen here. The apples, too, were very fine and free from spots, and the Winter Banana was simply grand. The trees are hardy and well adapted to this cold climate; the trees are vigorous growers, and fruit is fully equal to the illustration and description in your catalogue. One gentleman, Mr. W. W. Daggett and wife, drove four miles to see the Winter Banana Apples in bearing, and when I showed him the trees and fruit he said: "THAT SETTLES IT; I'LL HAVE THE WINTER BANANA." I understand he is going to plant 100 trees. I want more of your trees, for I know what they are and am running no risk. I think there would be no difficulty in getting a number of orders around here.
THOMAS JAMES,
Fruit Grower, Oshkosh, Wis.

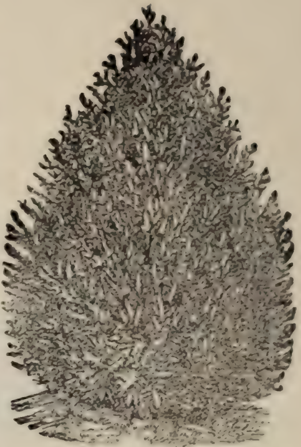

A. BLANC PHILA.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII.

AGENTS WANTED Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our Specialties and High Grade Nursery Stock will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable agents. Every agent is furnished License and Certificate of Authority.

EVERGREEN TREES AND PLANTS

The importance of wind-breaks and shelter belts of evergreens around our farms must at once become apparent to everyone who has been exposed to the pitiless blasts of a cold winter's day on one of them. How much more snug and comfortable would each one become, how immeasurably more valuable, if enclosed in a belt of Arbor Vitæ, sturdy Pines, or stalwart Norway Spruce, to which wires may be stapled for fences. Trees adapted for that purpose may always be purchased at very low rates from us, and if planted from three to ten feet apart around your homestead, cattle yard or orchard, would make a screen in a few years worth hundreds of dollars, increasing the value of a farm, garden or yard in every case. There is nothing that adds to the value and beauty of a farm more than long rows of evergreens planted along the borders. Those ordering evergreens should, on receipt of the trees, place them in a cool cellar and plant at once, using plenty of water after they are set, and then cover with a mulch of straw manure, sawdust or leaves.



AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE.

ARBOR VITAE (Thuja).

American (Occidentalis)—This is one of finest evergreens for hedges. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals.

Compacta—A dwarf, compact variety, with a conical head; of bright green color; perfectly hardy; a native of Japan.

Compact Chinese—From Japan. A variety of the Chinese, but more dwarf and compact, with a conical head of a bright green color; perfectly hardy.

Geo. Peabody—Of dwarf, compact growth, foliage bright golden color, which it retains throughout the year.

Hovey's Golden—A seedling from the American; of dwarf habit, globular outline and bright green foliage. Very fine and hardy; very compact and attractive. One of the best of the choice varieties.

Pyramidalis—An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage deep green; color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy.

Siberian (Siberica)—One of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree.

Tom Thumb—Remarkable for slow, compact growth, valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible. May be trimmed in any desirable shape.

BOX (Buxus).

Box Tree—A fine, small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by shearing.

Box Dwarf—Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

Box Golden-Leaved Dwarf—The most beautiful of all border plants. Grows to a height of 15 inches; leaves golden yellow during summer, turning dark green in the winter. Very desirable for bordering cemetery lots; also flower beds.

CEDAR.

Red Cedar—A well-known American tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular. It makes a fine ornamental hedge plant. Rapid grower.

FIR.

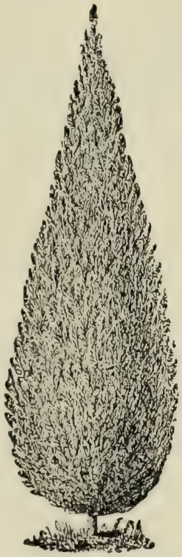
Balsam or American Silver (Balsamea)—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above and silvery beneath.

Nordmaniana—A symmetrical tree, with dark green, massive foliage. From the Crimean mountains. Perfectly hardy, and the most desirable of all the silver firs.

JUNIPER (Juniperus).

TOM THUMB EVERGREEN AND HYACINTHS—GREENING PARK.

Irish (Hibernica)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage, a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.



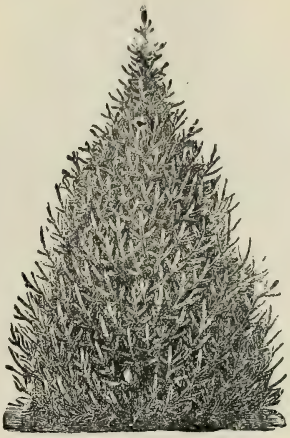
IRISH JUNIPER.

Savin (Sabina)—Spreading lawn tree, with very handsome dark green foliage; very suitable for lawns and cemeteries. This can be pruned into any desirable shape, and made highly ornamental.

Silver-Leaved—Similar to Irish Juniper in habit of growth, with silvery foliage; grows quite rapidly. A handsome lawn tree.

PINE (Pinus).

Austrian—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

Excelsior—Resembles white pine, with longer needles and a more dense habit of growth. Very ornamental.

Scotch (Sylvestria)—A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage.

White (Strobis)—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soil; valuable for timber.

RETINOSPORA.

Plumosa—Dwarf shrub, with dense, slender, feathery branchlets; very ornamental. Foliage light green. Rather tender.

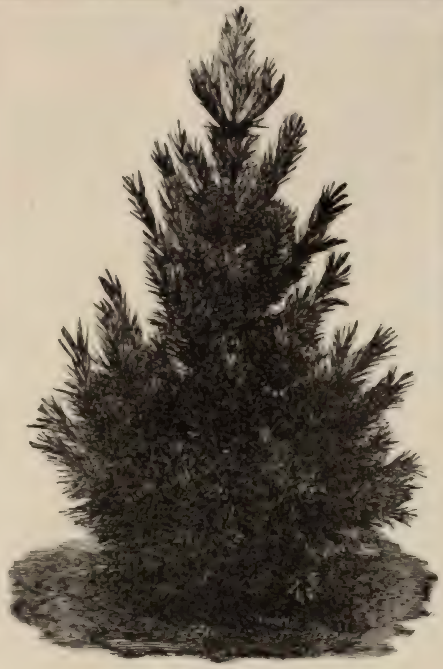
Plumosa Aurea—Beautiful golden-tipped foliage; preserves its color throughout the year. Only fairly hardy.

SPRUCE.

Hemlock (Abies)—An elegant tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the Yew. Distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

FINEST TREES EVER HANDLED.

We finished unloading the car of pear trees, and I want to say that they are simply the finest trees that I ever handled, root and branch, and I think I am a judge of trees If you have any doubtful customers as to the kind of stock you send out, please refer them to me.
C. E. HANON,
Clinton, Ky.



WHITE PINE.

Norway—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, and as it gets age has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and wind-breaks. (See Norway Spruce hedge, page 33.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

In nursery rows. The best for wind-breaks.

Colorado Blue—A rare, elegant tree, with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy.

YEW (Taxus).

Erect English (Bacata Erecta)—A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew, with dark green foliage.

We want Our Customers

to write us. If they are satisfied it is pleasant to be told; if not, we want to make them so.

BORE SO HEAVILY THAT ONE COULD SCARCELY SEE THE FOLIAGE.

I am well pleased with the New Prolific peach. It is finely flavored, sweet, sound and large. My trees were so heavily laden that one could scarcely see the foliage The trees began to bear the second year The New Prolific is really a very excellent peach either for market or domestic use.

Ann Arbor, Mich., 1897. JOHN SCHWEINFURTH.

THE NEW PROLIFIC TOOK FIRST PREMIUM.

The Cedar Springs Fair of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society closed today, and just as you may expect, the New Prolific Peach took first premium over all others; in fact, Mr. E E Brown, of Englishville, Mich , took first prize for best collection of fruit ($25.00), all grown on trees purchased from Greening Bros One load of New Prolific Peaches brought $2.75 per bushel, while other varieties sold for $1.00 to $1 50. It is the most highly flavored peach I ever tasted. No trouble to sell them at fancy prices. MILES MULFORD.

Cedar Springs, Mich.

2,000 TREES SHIPPED OVER 2,000 MILES.

Gentlemen: We have received fruit trees as per your invoice, checked them over carefully and found them in good condition and entirely free from insects or disease. We are more than pleased with the trees and are satisfied that they are the finest that have been shipped into this valley. We can cheerfully recommend Greening Bros. to those desirous of purchasing nursery stock.

Montrose, Col. J. F. WILSON & CO

A $1,000 CUSTOMER.

I have thus far patronized your firm to the extent of $1,000, and can say that your dealings with me have been entirely satisfactory. My great success has, in a measure, been due to the valuable instructions received from you Wishing you success, I remain, A. DRESSELHOUSE,

Order, $1,000. Manchester, Mich.

NICEST AND MOST UNIFORM TREES EVER PLANTED.

I take pleasure in stating that the bill of fruit trees you sent me last spring were properly planted and every one is alive and has made a large growth It was the nicest and most uniform bill of trees I ever set, for which you have my thanks. M. B. PAYNE.

Scottville, Mich

There is no disappointment in planting Greenings' trees.

EVERGREEN SHRUB

ASHBERRY (Mahonia).

Holly-Leaved (Aquafolia)—A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish green in winter. It has clusters of bright yellow flowers in May; very hardy and makes a good hedge.

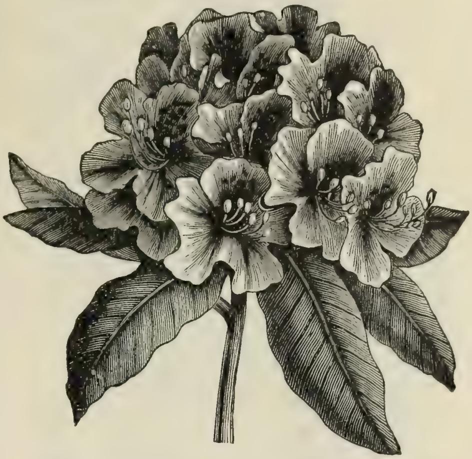
BOX—See Evergreen Trees.

EUONYMUS.

Radicans Variegata—A charming shrub of dwarf and trailing habit; it is perfectly hardy and has foliage beautifully variegated with silvery white, tinted with red in the winter. Unsurpassed for borders.

RHODODENDRON.

In Variety—These are the most magnificent of the evergreen shrubs, with rich, green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They require a peaty soil, free from lime, and a somewhat shaded situation; they do best near the seashore, and will repay all the care that may be bestowed in preparing a bed suited to their wants



RHODODENDRON BLOOM—REDUCED SIZE.

HEDGES FOR DEFENSE.

For turning cattle, and as a farm hedge, **Honey Locust** is much the best in the northern states. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, thrives with ordinary care and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.

In the south and southwest the **Osage-Orange** is in great favor, and wherever it can be grown without winter killing it is a very efficient hedge.

HEDGES FOR WIND-BREAKS.

The **Norway Spruce** is best. Its vigorous habit, rapid, dense growth (when properly sheared or pruned), large size and entire hardiness, are characteristics not easily found in any other evergreen.

The **American Arbor Vitae** comes next. Belts of **Pines** are also useful as a protection.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES FOR SCREENS.

American and **Siberian Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce, Hemlock,** and especially **Japan Quince** and **Purple Berberry,** all described in their appropriate places in this catalogue, make beautiful screens or hedges. **Privet,** a pretty shrub, with smooth, shining leaves, also makes a beautiful hedge.

PAEONIES.

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades from red, lilac, to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

TREE PAEONIES.

Banksii—Rosy blush, with purplish center; double and fine.

ROSES

⁂

PLANTING—Tender roses and all such as are pot grown should be planted in the spring in this or similar climates. The plants should be put in very rich, friable soil and firmly pressed in with the foot, or (if pot-grown plants) with the hands, taking care not to bruise the roots.

All budded Roses should be planted about four inches deeper than the junction of the bud. All suckers growing out of the ground should be removed as soon as seen. Where this is neglected the natural stock will smother the grafted part in a very short time.

PRUNING—This operation is best performed during March. Most roses do better if moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides spring pruning, many kinds of hybrid perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in autumn.

PROTECTION—All of the Tea, Bengal, Noisette, and most of the Bourbon classes, need protection if left out during the winter in this and similar climates; indeed, all roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants, and securing them with evergreen branches; oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

The hybrid perpetuals are among the most valuable of all roses. They are particularly desirable for cold climates, because they are entirely hardy.

The flowers of this class are very double and of immense size (frequently from five to six inches in diameter), delightfully fragrant, and of the most gorgeous and dazzling colors. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, requiring but little attention, and surviving all ordinary hardships. Though slight protection in winter, in very exposed places, is always desirable, these are the hardiest roses, and may be expected to bear any reasonable degree of cold.

When once established, they all bloom freely at the usual time, early in the season, and continue to bloom at short intervals during the summer and autumn months. They are much improved in size and beauty by good cultivation and rich ground

This class thrives best in a rich soil. The pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots closely cut in, those which are vigorous left longer. Most of the varieties are fragrant; some of them, like Alfred Colomb, Victor Verdier, and our specialty, the Cream Beauty (see colored plate), are most deliciously perfumed.

Our list of sorts comprises over one hundred varieties. For lack of space we enumerate herewith only some of the leading sorts.

Abel Carriere—Purplish crimson; fiery red center; very double; fine bloomer.

Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant, and in all respects a fine sort.

Anna de Deisbach—Bright rose color; very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

Annie Wood—Vermillion; very fragrant; fine in autumn. A splendid rose.

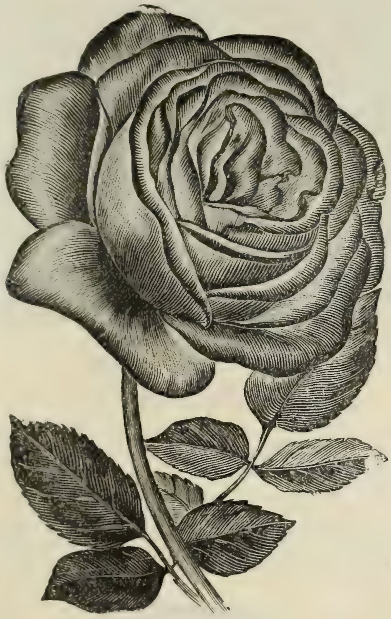
Water your Trees carefully for Insects: It will pay you

Baronne Prevost—Pure rose color; very large, very full, flat form; a free bloomer, fragrant, very hardy.

Boule de Neige—Snow-white. The best bloomer among hybrid perpetual roses.

Baron de Bonstettin—Rich, velvety maroon; large and full. One of the finest roses we grow.

Baroness Rothschild—One of the most beautiful of all roses. The flowers are of immense size, perfect form and exquisite color, a rich and lovely shade of pale pink, nearly white; delightfully perfumed. Being very difficult to propagate, it is always scarce and high-priced.



ECLAIR.

Coquette des Blanches—A finely formed, pure white rose; occasionally shows light flesh when first opening; beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly arranged. Flowers of good size, perfect, and of fine form and finish. One of the finest, freest and most beautiful of the white hybrids. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

Coquette des Alps—White, tinged with pale rose; medium size; fine form; free bloomer.

Charles Lefebvre—Reddish crimson; very velvety and rich; large, full and beautifully formed; a splendid sort.

Countess of Oxford—A very large, dark red, rich colored rose.

Duke of Edinburg—Brilliant, scarlet crimson, shaded maroon; very fine.

Dupuy Jamain—Bright cherry red, shaded; large.

Duke de Cazes—Blackish, velvety crimson; very fine.

Duke of Teck—Vivid scarlet crimson; one of the finest roses grown.

Duke of Wellington—Bright, velvety red, shaded with blackish maroon, center fiery red; large, full and perfect.

Eclair—Brilliant carmine; an extra fine bloomer. Distinct. A very fine rose.

Etienne Levet—Carmine; large splendid form Too much cannot be said of this wonderful rose.

Eugene Furst—Velvety crimson, shaded with deeper crimson. A large full flower, a first-class rose. One of the best.

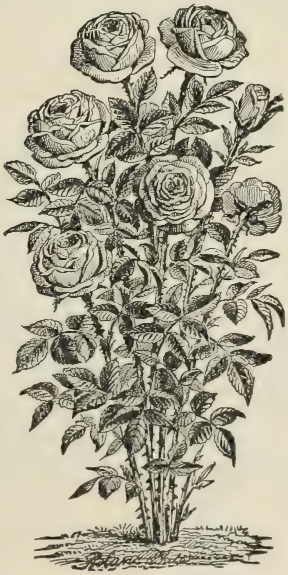
Francois Levet—A splendid rose, flowering freely and very full; fresh, clear rose, bright and glistening. The flower is large and of fine form.

Fisher Holmes—Most brilliant scarlet to dark red. Velvety, very pretty, always gives satisfaction.

Francois Michelon—Deep carmine rose, very large, full; fragrant and a fine bloomer. A very choice variety.

Gloire Lyonnaise--Very fine, delicate cream color; distinct.

Gloire de l' Exposition—Purplish, velvety crimson; large, well formed, double flowers Extra fine.



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.

Giant of Battailles—Brilliant scarlet; one of the most perpetual bloomers.

GREENING BROS
50000 EVER BLOOMING
ROSES 1898
ONE YEARS GROWTH

Greenings' Possibilities in Rose Growing.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy, and a fine grower; a magnificent variety. One of the most popular sorts grown.

General Washington—Scarlet crimson; very large and fine; not quite as vigorous as General Jacqueminot.

Glory of Waltham—Silver appearance; large beautiful and waxy.

Jean Cherpin—Violet plum; cupped; fine; one of the best varieties we grow.

Jean Soupert—Dark plum; large, full and fine.

John Hopper—Bright rose; large and full. A profuse bloomer and a standard sort. Free grower.

Jules Margotten—Bright cherry red; large and full; a truly beautiful rose.

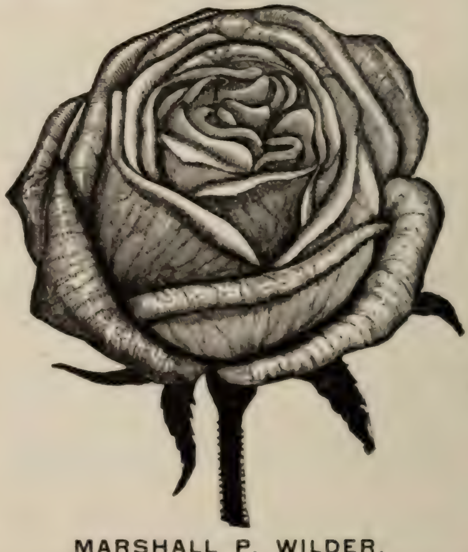
Leopold Houseman—A very choice rose, deep crimson, large, with fine lobes; new.

Louis Van Houtte—Bright rose carmine; full; very large; fine globular form; deliciously perfumed.

La France—Silver rose color; large and full; a constant bloomer; fine scented. One of the best.

Lady Arthur Hill—Brilliant red; large, showy; profuse bloomer.

Mabel Morrison—A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced.

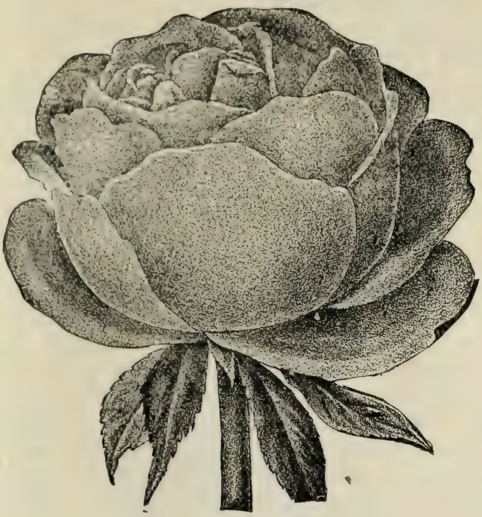


MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Merveille de Lyon—Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup shape; a superb variety; moderate grower.

Madame La Charme—White, sometimes faintly shaded with pink, moderately large. A free bloomer in spring.

Madame Victor Verdier—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full beautiful shape; a free bloomer and very fragrant.



PAUL NEYRON.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower. The finest hybrid perpetual rose yet produced.

Marie Bauman—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full and of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

Madam Plantier—Pure white; large and double; blooms abundantly in clusters; very fine, hardy rose.

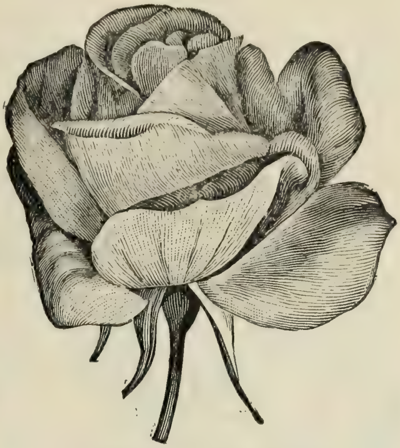
Madame Charles Wood—Deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet; very large and fine form. An early, constant and free bloomer.

Mrs. John H. Laing—As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards. Perfectly hardy.

Magna Charta—Bright, rosy pink, flushed with carmine; very large, full and double; fragrant.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; good tough foliage; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation. A free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose; valuable for forcing. Vigorous. (See cut.)

Perle des Blanches—Pure white; medium size, good form; fragrant.



ULRICH BRUNNER.

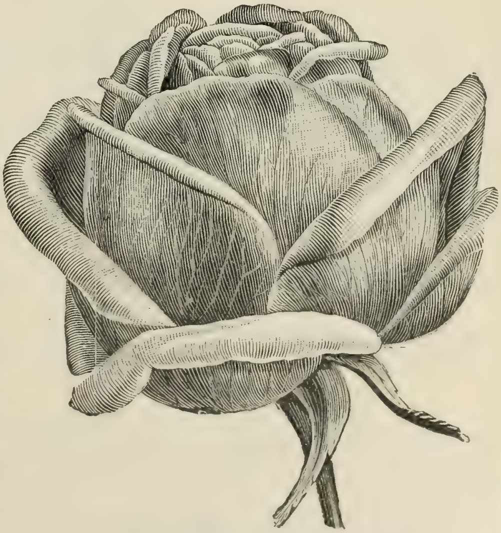
Pierre Notting—Blackish red; shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses.

Persian Yellow—Fine, yellow, sweet-scented rose; vigorous grower, fine foliage.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson; very large, moderately full. A splendid rose. (See cut.)

Queen of Bedders—Crimson; very free flowering; the color of Charles Lefebvre.

Sir Rowland Hill—New. A grand deep crimson flower, distinct from all other varieties; very fragrant; matchless in beauty and a perpetual feast of joy to every grower. The best bloomer we propagate; always gives entire satisfaction.



PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.

Ulrich Brunner—Flower very large and full; color, cherry red; beautiful, large shell shaped petals. Extra fine. (See cut.)

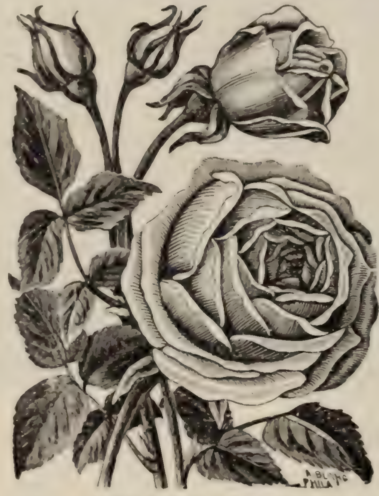
Victor Verdier—A splendid sort; bright rose color, with bright carmine center; very double, full and fragrant. A free bloomer.

Victor Hugo—Large, crimson; free bloomer; fine.

White Baroness—Pure white; hardy; late bloomer; beautiful.

CREAM BEAUTY.

A Wonderful New Hardy Everblooming Rose.



CREAM BEAUTY.
Our New Cream Rose.

We are pleased to introduce this year a new Cream Rose, the like of which is not to be found elsewhere in cultivation. It is a combination Climbing, Tea and Hybrid Perpetual. It originated in the northern section of Michigan, hence is perfectly hardy, and well adapted to cold climates. In color it is a delecate cream; we have named it **Cream Beauty.** It is HIGHLY PERFUMED and sweet-scented, equal to the finest tea rose. The flower is large and very full. It is a rapid grower and makes a fine pillar or climbing rose. The most wonderful feature is that it combines these valuable characteristics with that of the perpetual or everblooming rose, and bears several crops of the most beautiful cream roses, during one season. One full grown bush will produce thousands of flowers in one season. It is the only hardy cream colored rose in cultivation. (See colored illustration.)

THE NEW PROLIFIC AGAIN.

Bridgewater, Mich., May 27, 1897.

The New Prolific bought of you in spring of 1892, began to bear the second year and bore heavy crops ever since. The tree is a rapid grower and very hardy. The fruit is very large and unsurpassed for canning or market. I am convinced that it is the best peach for this climate. There is no peach grown which compares with the New Prolific in flavor, size, beauty, quality and heavy bearing.

J. J. KNAPP.

THE HOTEL WALDORF:—"THE BANANA APPLE, FLAVOR SIMPLY SUPERB."

Sample of Winter Banana Apple received The flavor and quality of the apple are simply superb. The appearance is perfect and most beautiful. If you have this apple for sale we can use them, and would be willing to pay a fair price for table use. Kindly quote price per barrel.

Yours respectfully,
THE WALDORF,
Per Thos M Hilliard, Steward.

PROF. L. H. BAILEY, "QUALITY VERY EXCELLENT, SPICY AROMA, WHICH I LIKE."

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 14, '95

I have received sample of the Winter Banana Apple, and am very much pleased with the same. The quality of the Apple is very excellent, and it has a spicy aroma which I like very much. If the apple is productive and hardy, and has the quality which the specimen seems to indicate, it is certainly very valuable.

Yours very truly,
L. H. BAILEY

HURRAH FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE AND CONRATH RASPBERRY.

Last winter I ordered through your agent at this place 1500 CONRATH RASPBERRY plants, and received them in good order the 8th of April. I planted them on the 10th of April, and I can conscientiously say that I have got the nicest raspberry patch in Carroll county at this time. This is June 25th, and many canes are 18 inches long and loaded with nice berries of good size and quality. To say that I am pleased is not saying enough for the CONRATH. I am perfectly satisfied and will use all honorable means to get my friends and neighbors to order from you. HURRAH FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE AND THE CONRATH RASPBERRY!

JAMES W. ELLIS.
Yeoman, Ind.

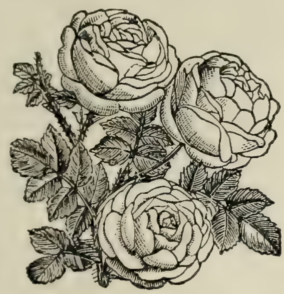
Our Prices are Reasonable.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

A beautiful class of half hardy roses, combining the free flowering qualities of the Tea class with the rich coloring and to some extent the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual. Though not as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals, they are much hardier than the Teas, and will stand out during winter wherever the Bourbon will and where the Teas would be killed to the ground. They should be slightly protected with leaves during the winter·

La France—Delicate silvery rose, changing to a silvery pink; very large, full; of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer. The sweetest and most useful of all roses; none can surpass the delicacy of its coloring. Free grower.

Gloire de Dijon—A combination of salmon, orange and buff; flowers large and of good, globular form. Half hardy. Pinching off the ends of the vigorous shoots of this rose, as they grow, will compel the buds along the shoots to grow out, and each bud will then produce a large, fine flower. This is a grand pillar rose on account of its rapid growing habits. It should be layered in winter the same as all Hybrid Teas and covered with leaves.



GLOIRE DE DIJON.

Hermosa—Light rose; large, full and double, blooms profusely in clusters. One of the best.

Madame Schwaller—A variety of great freedom of bloom. Color rosy flesh, paler at the base of the petal, and deeper on the edges. Globular when opening, becoming cupped when expanded. Of bushy growth, and very free flowering. A valuable variety for pot culture; very fragrant.

Meteor—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, free-blooming rose, as fine in color as the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals; the flowers are of good size, very double, and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free flowering. A splendid sort for pot culture, and the best of all the Hybrid Teas as a bedding variety for summer cut flowers, as it retains its color well even in the hottest weather, with no shade of purple to mar its beauty.

Pierre Guillot—Bright, dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; flowers large, very double and full, and highly scented; a healthy and viorous grower, and a constant bloomer from June till frost. The outer petals are broad, round and decidedly recurved, showing the short, closely set inner petals.

MOSS ROSES.

This division of roses embraces many of the most desirable qualities. The fine mossy buds, large fragrant flowers and perfect hardiness, make it a universal favorite. The soil for this class of roses is benefited by an application of well-rotted manure and a moderate pruning.

Comtesse de Murinais—Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white moss.

Crested—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful, and free from mildew.

Luxembourg—Deep crimson; fine grower.

Madame Alboni—Blush; pink center

Princess Adelaide—A vigorous grower; pale rose, of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.

PERPETUAL MOSS ROSES.

Blanche Robert—Flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful; a rampant grower, being almost as vigorous as a climber.

Daniel de Paul—Very dark, blackish carmine, full, with good form; one of the best bloomers of this class.

Madame Edouard Ory—A moderate grower of medium to large size; full.

Salet—A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class.

Perpetual White—Pure white; produces very few flowers.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Among these beautiful climbing plants, the Ramblers rank first. The perfect hardiness of this class of roses, their strong growth and luxuriant foliage, adapt them for covering arbors, walls, trellises and unsightly objects; which, together with their immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them to all lovers of the beautiful. The pruning consists of cutting back one-third of the previous year's growth.

Baltimore Belle—Pale white; very double, flowers in beautiful clusters; one of the best white climbers.

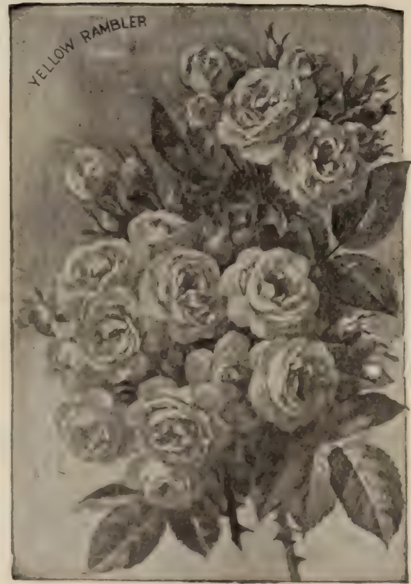
Gem of the Prairies—A valuable Hybrid. Is a cross between Mad. Laflay and Queen of the Prairies; bright red, blotched with white; large, very double and fragrant.

Seven Sisters—Vary in color from blush to crimson; blooms in large clusters.

Queen of the Prairies—Bright, rosy red, striped with white; large and cupped; most beautiful and valuable of the class.

Russell's Cottage—Rich crimson, medium size; very double and full; blooms abundantly.

Crimson Rambler—This is the most decided novelty in roses we have had for years. Introduced from Japan in 1893, it has been a source of wonder and admiration wherever exhibited. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to ten feet long in a season. A charming pillar rose; for covering trellises or buildings there is nothing finer The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to one hundred blooms and over; the individual flowers are one to one and one-half inches in diameter and remain in perfect condition for a long time. The color is bright, vivid crimson, showing none of the purplish tint so commonly seen in crimson roses.



THE YELLOW RAMBLER.

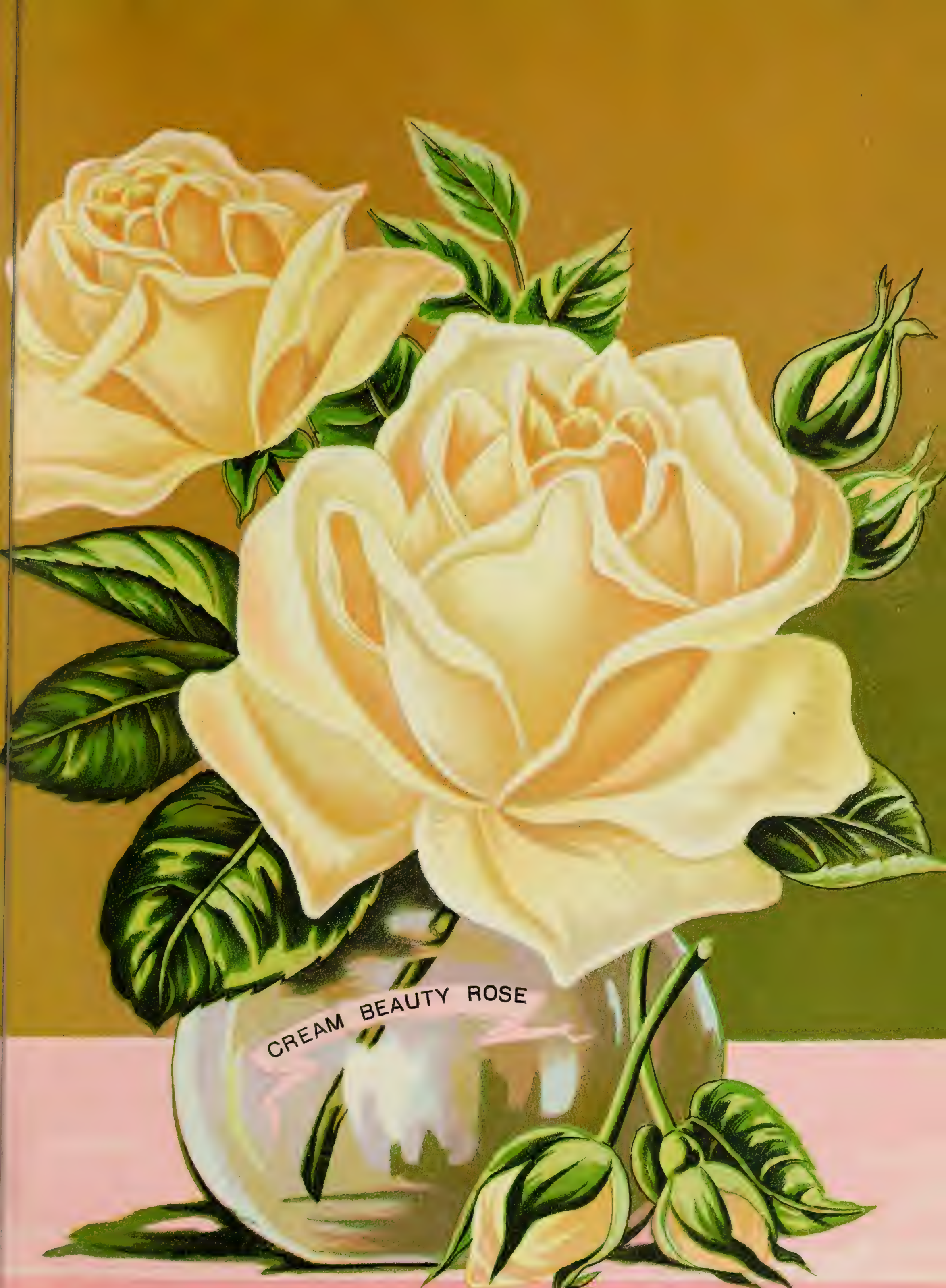
Yellow Rambler—(Aglaia) cl. poly.—This rose is the hardiest yellow climbing rose yet introduced, and the quality of hardiness has been an extremely difficult one to combine with yellew color. It has withstood unprotected and without injury a prolonged temperature of from zero to two degrees below and we believe that, with very slight attention, it can be grown everywhere that other roses succeed. It is a blood relation to the Crimson Rambler, which it much resembles in growth and foliage. It also blooms after the same manner as Crimson Rambler, in large trusses. The flowers are very sweetly fragrant, a quality not possessed by the Crimson Rambler, and last three or four weeks without fading. The plant is a very vigorous grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet high in one season after becoming well established. (See cut.)

White Rambler (Thalia)—Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit of growth; flowers pure white in large clusters.

Buy your Trees from a Reliable NURSERYMAN.

Don't be influenced to buy from unknown firms.

If you are satisfied with our dealings, stand by us.



ROCHESTER LITH CO ROCH

A WONDER AND JOY FOREVER.

A new, hardy, everblooming, tea-scented, cream-colored rose. A strong vigorous grower; a prolific bloomer and delightfully fragrant. Can be trained as a climber, pillar, or bush rose as desired. Originated in Michigan. **Introduced by GREENING BROTHERS.**

TEA ROSES.

The Tea Rose is delicate and beautiful. It has the most powerful fragrance, and is yet the sweetest of all Roses. The flowers are large and very delicate in shades of color. Like all tender Roses the flowers improve in quality and perfection as the season advances. They are more tender than any of the other classes and need to be well protected in cold weather. Best for the pot culture. Our list contains only the best and most worthy of cultivation.

Bon Silene—Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds; color deep rose; this rose is used largely in floral work, and is highly esteemed for its rich, dark color and beauty of form.

Catherine Mermet—One of the finest roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink, reminding one of La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

Duchess d' Auerstadt—A strong growing climbing Tea Rose; flowers large, very double, color golden yellow, shaded yellow in the center.

Duchess of Edinburg—Deep, glowing crimson; free flowering; large, fine form; beautiful in bud.

Jean Pernet—Cream yellow, with deep yellow center, very double.

La Princesse Vera—Very double and full; immense buds; color pale, changing to salmon rose, shaded with carmine.

Luciole—Very bright carmine rose, tinted and shaded with saffron-yellow, the base of the petals being of coppery yellow, back of petals bronze-yellow; large, full, strongly scented, of good shape, with long buds.

Marie Van Houtte—Of a fine, faultless strawberry color, with the outer petals washed and outlined with a bright rose; occasionally the whole flower is suffused with light pink. This beautiful variety succeeds everywhere, is not particular as to soil, thrives under adverse circumstances. It grows vigorously, blooms freely, and is most deliciously scented.

Mad. Scipion Cochet—A strong, robust growing variety; the flowers are of good size and splendid shape, very full. The center of flower is deep yellow, changing to white on outside, delicately shaded and edged with rose.

Madame Etienne—This rose is styled the Dwarf Mermet by the French growers. It is one of the very finest clear pink Tea Roses. The flowers are large and very double; the color delicate pink, deeper on the edge of the petals; very free flowering; an excellent bedding sort, blooming the whole season.

Niphetos—An elegant Tea Rose, very large and double, deliciously sweet; color pure white; highly valued for its lovely buds, which are very large and pointed.

Perle des Jardins—Unquestionably the finest yellow rose for either winter or summer, that we grow. The flowers are very large and double, of perfect form. Color a rich shade of yellow; a healthy, free grower, with beautiful foliage and unequalled in profusion of bloom. No collection of roses is complete without Perle.

Papa Gontier—A magnificent red Tea. It is a strong grower, with fine healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter blooming variety, and one of the best for out-door planting, opening up its flowers in beautiful shape when grown in the open ground.

Sunset—The flowers are of large size, fine full form, very double and deliciously perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper.

Safrano—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.

TREE ROSES.

These are grown in tree form with bodies three or four feet high. They are very profuse bloomers and highly ornamental and attractive. After transplanting the tops should be cut back to spurs about four inches long. They require very rich soil, and should be well bundled up in the winter with straw and burlap or cornstalks. In summer the stem should be wrapped with straw or heavy paper as a protection against the hot rays of the sun.

We can furnish all the different colors found among roses.

AMERICAS GREATEST NURSERIES
RELIABLE NURSERY STOCK
TREES THAT GROW
GREENING BROS MONROE MICH

GREENING'S ADVERTISING WAGON.

"Advertising is the life of trade." It is an item of prime importance with us. We aim to reach the people through advertising and then to hold their patronage by square dealing. The above photograph shows our complete advertising outfits. Four fully equipped artists accompany the wagon. All kinds of signs are painted, including beautifully colored fruits. Circulars, catalogs, pamphlets, etc., are distributed by them as they pass through the country.

BULBS AND PLANTS.

Cannas.

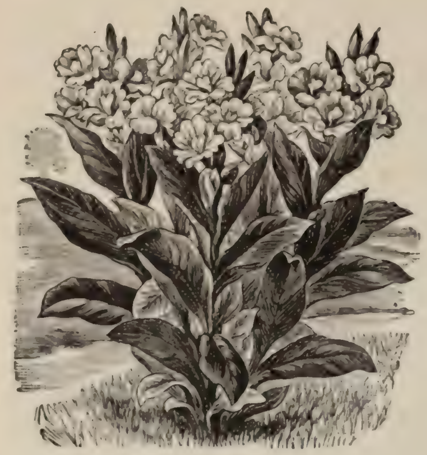
Stately and highly ornamental plants, growing from five to ten feet high; and forming one of the most beautiful and striking objects for the lawn and for large circular beds. Cannas should be planted early in spring in rich soil, deeply dug and heavily manured. The roots should be preserved in dry sand or sawdust during the winter.

Ehemanni--The most distinct of all Cannas, on account of its large, oval, soft green leaves and carmine-red flowers, which are produced on long flower stems, each stem producing from 12 to 15 large, drooping flowers. The flowers are as large as gladiolus, and are used to advantage in boquet making. This is one of the most striking and desirable Cannas ever introduced, and cannot be too highly recommended.

Flaccida—This beautiful little native, found in the swamps of Florida and other southern states, is one of the most effective of all Cannas for gardens. The flowers are three or four inches long, and are a delicate lemon yellow color, with a peculiar crimped or waved margin, giving a most pleasant effect. It blooms nearly a month earlier than the other Cannas.

Gigantic—Perhaps the best of the tall growing Cannas. Leaves very large and of a reddish color; flowers crimson red. One of the most rapid growers. They have a decidedly striking appearance.

Nouttoni—Is quite distinct from Ehemanni in coloring, being a rich shade of crimson scarlet. The flowers are very large, growing erect instead of drooping. The foliage is of a beautiful bluish-green, growing very compact, and remarkably free-flowering, forming nearly solid masses of rich, warm coloring. The plant does not exceed six feet in height.



CANNA "GIGANTIC."
SIX FEET HIGH.

We are Enthusiasts;

We admit it;

Do you know that genius never won a battle without it?

LARGE FLOWERED DWARF CANNAS.

Nothing can be more effective for grouping on lawns or for large beds in parks, than these ever-blooming Cannas. They commence to flower in a short time after planting and are a mass of gorgeous colors until stopped by frost in fall. When grown as pot plants they are beautiful specimens for the porch in summer and continue to bloom all winter if taken into the house or conservatory. The tubers should be dug up in the fall after the first frost and put away in a cool cellar in dry sand or sawdust for winter storage.

Duchess de Mortemart—Broad deep green foliage large, well rounded flowers; deep canary yellow, heavily spotted and flaked crimson.

Egandale—One of the finest dark-leaved varieties. Foliage dark maroon and green; of erect habit; very compact; throwing up numerous heads of bloom; color bright cherry red.

Francois Crozy—This variety is identical with Mad. Crozy in habit and general style of growth; flowers bright orange, bordered with a narrow edge of gold, one of the most desirable shades.

Felix Crouse—Plant strong grower, 4 to 5 feet high, foliage deep green; flower spikes very numerous; deep scarlet.

Geoffrey St. Hillaire—Rich bronze purple foliage, and large well shaped flowers of a rich glowing scarlet overlaid with orange, 4 to 5 feet high.

Henry A. Dreer—Flowers large, of a very rich crimson; foliage bronze-purple, entirely distinct. 4 feet.

L. Guill—Flowers very large, of a beautiful rich salmon color; foliage green. 5 feet.

Lutea Splendens—Large, dark green leaves; flowers large, on strong spikes; canary yellow, spotted light maroon. 4 to 5 feet high.

Miss Sarah Hill—Showy deep carmine flowers; large full spike; foliage green.

Maurice Rivoire—Large flowers, vermillion scarlet, foliage bronzy purple. 5 feet.

M. Ferrand—Deep bronzy foliage, crimson scarlet flowers.

Paul Marquant—One of the most pleasing and beautiful on account of its large size and distinct and novel color. The flowers stand out from the spike in such a manner as to attract special attention. Color a beautiful shade of bright salmon with a carmine tint.

Star of '91—A grand variety for pot culture. It is a dwarf, compact grower, rarely exceeding 2½ feet in height, and is a perpetual bloomer summer and winter, if kept growing; flowers very large, in large compact panicles; colors rich, glowing orange scarlet, faintly banded with golden yellow

Souv. de Asa Gray—Dense metallic green foliage; fine, large, orange-crimson flowers.

Statuaire Fulconis—Rich dazzling scarlet, shaded amaranth; foliage deep green. 4 feet.

Tete d' Or—A vigorous grower, 3½ to 4 feet high; foliage green; very free flowering; flowers large and showy; golden yellow, distinctly spotted with carmine.

Victor Hugo—Dark bronzy green foliage; flowers large, bright, dazzling scarlet. 3 to 4 feet.

CALADIUMS.

One of the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants, either for pot or lawn planting. It will grow in any good garden soil; it is easy of culture, a full-sized plant being four or five feet in height, with immense leaves frequently 3 feet long. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar during winter.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

This class of plants embraces nearly every shade of color. The improvement made in this favorite autumnal flower during the past few years has been so great that for late fall and early winter blooming no other plant can compare with it. It thrives well in any good, rich garden soil. Its only requirements are plenty of water and sunlight. In planting, give each plant a space of at least two feet square, as, if well grown, they will touch each other by October 1st at this distance apart. As the Chrysanthemum flowers only on terminal branches, the tops of the young plants should be pinched out when five or six inches high. Allow four shoots to grow from this main trunk; when these four shoots are four inches high pinch out the terminal bud, and save three or four of the branches that will spring from each of these limbs. Allow these last branches to attain a height of six inches; then pinch out the tops for the last time. This should not be later than August 1st; after this they should be allowed to grow undisturbed. If wanted for indoor blooming, they should be lifted about October 1st and potted. Give a thorough watering and set in a shady place for a few days. Afterwards expose them to the full light, but do not keep them warmer than 45 to 50 degrees.

DAHLIAS.

The Dahlia is one of the most showy of our autumn flowers. Commencing to flower in August, they are a perfect blaze of bloom until stopped by frost in late autumn. The Cactus, Single and Pompon varieties are especially fine for cut flowers. We know of nothing more showy for table decoration than a loosely arranged bunch of long-stemmed Cactus or Single Dahlias. They delight in a deep rich soil, should be planted three and one-half to four feet apart and be tied to heavy stakes to prevent strong winds from breaking them down.

HYACINTHS.

This deservedly popular bulbous plant is without doubt the most beautiful and useful of all spring-blooming bulbs; its delightful fragrance and the numerous tints of its beautiful trusses of bell-shaped flowers render it invaluable to all lovers of flowers, and afford pleasure and delight to millions of the human race. It is of the easiest culture, and with any reasonable care no one can fail to meet with success in its cultivation. It is, however, highly important to secure the bulbs and have them planted in the fall.

POT CULTURE—A four-inch pot is the best size for the successful growth of the bulb. It delights in a light, rich sandy soil; when placed in the pot the upper surface of the bulb should show above the soil. After potting, water thoroughly and place them in a dark, cool place in the cellar or out of doors well covered with sand or other like material, there to remain until well rooted, when they should be taken in a few at a time, to keep up a succession of bloom, and set in a warm and light place in the house or green house to bring them into flower. When in active growth they should have an abundance of water. Support the flower stems with light stakes, if it is necessary, to keep them erect.

GLASS CULTURE—Hyacinths are very pretty and very interesting when grown in glasses. Their management thus is simple and as follows: Fill the glass with clean rain water, so that the base of the bulb when set in the receptacle for it on top of the glass will just touch the water. Set away in a cool, dark place until well rooted. A succession may be kept up in the manner recommended for pot culture. Change the water frequently, washing out the roots, if necessary, to cleanse them of any foreign substance. A piece of charcoal in the glass will serve to keep the water sweet, and also affords nourishment to the plants.

THEY ARE BEAUTIES.

A few days ago I saw two Winter Banana Apples, raised by Thos. James, who has quite a number of your trees. The apples are beauties, and I wish to know the price for Winter Banana trees, as I wish to set out the best varieties for profit.

W. W. DAGGETT,
Oshkosh, Wis

STANDS THE NORTHERN CLIMATE BETTER THAN ANY OTHER.

Port Sanilac, Mich., 1897

In the spring of 1893 I purchased of you some New Prolific peach trees together with some other varieties. Last year I harvested the first crop, and I must say that we have nothing in the shape of a peach that can be compared to the New Prolific in bearing and hardiness as well as quality. I have no desire for a better peach The trees stood our cold northern climate far ahead of any other variety I have tried so far. It is hardy and a good bearer.

HENRY MORRISON.

OUT DOOR CULTURE—Plant in October or early in November, in soil deeply cultivated and rich. Set the bulbs about six inches apart and four inches deep, and when convenient place a handful of sand around each to prevent rot. Cover the surface of the bed with light, short manure, as a protection to the bulbs during the severe months of winter. Remove this covering as soon as the severe frost is gone in spring. After flowering, and when the foliage is well matured, the bulbs may be removed from the soil and kept dry until the following fall; or, if the bed is wanted for summer flowering plants before the foliage is ripened, the bulbs may be carefully removed and again covered with soil in any out-of-the-way corner of the garden until they have matured their foliage. Some cultivators allow their bulbs to remain in the beds several years undisturbed, and with excellent results.

TULIPS.

The tulip is so perfectly hardy and so easily cultivated that it never fails to please. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring. It thrives well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November. Plant three inches deep in rows nine inches apart. Allow the ground to freeze before putting on their winter covering. They may remain in the beds two or three years, when they should be taken up and separated. If desired, bedding plants may be planted between the rows, as the plants will not have made much growth before the tulips have ripened up, when the tops may be raked off and the plants allowed to cover the whole bed. Tulips succeed admirably in pots or boxes for sitting room or parlor decorations during winter.

LILIES.

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. They thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

Auratum (Gold-Banded Japan Lily)—This superb lily has flowers ten to twelve inches in diameter, composed of six white petals, thickly studded with rich chocolate crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the center of each petal; exquisite vanilla-like perfume. As the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers obtain their maximum size and number. Upwards of twelve flowers have been produced on a single stem. It is perfectly hardy in dry soils; also admirably adapted for pot culture.

Harrisii (The Bermuda Easter Lily)—The flowers are large, trumpet shaped, pure waxy white, gracefully formed and delightfully fragrant. The ease with which it can be forced into flower in winter has made it wonderfully popular as a winter flower. Tens of thousands of it are grown every year for church decorations at Easter.

Pavdalinum—Scarlet, shading to rich yellow, spotted with purple brown.

Speciosum Rubrum — White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful sections of the lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances.

Tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; fine.

Umbellatum Grandiflorum — Orange with brown spots; showy; free-flowering.

Wallacei—Beautiful clear buff color, spotted black.

Prof. L. R. Taft: "Rich, Aromatic Odor and Flavor. A Promising Table Variety.

Michigan Agricultural College, Oct. 22, '95.

The basket of Winter Banana Apples duly received. I consider it a very promising table variety. It is of good size, regular in form and beautiful in appearance. Unlike most other sorts of its color, it seems to handle well, the specimens that I have not showing any discoloration after being handled a number of times. In flavor it is a very mild sub-acid, with a rich, aromatic odor and flavor. If sufficiently productive, would consider it a very valuable Apple for either home use or market. The Banana trees here on the experiment grounds are making fine growth. Yours very truly,

L. R. TAFT.

6,000 OF OUR TREES—THE FINEST HE EVER SAW.

Newaygo, Mich , June 9th, 1891

I take pleasure in saying that the 6,000 trees shipped me from your nursery are the finest lot I have ever seen. People come for miles round to see them. You may look for a big delivery from this vicinity next spring. My orders for trees in the future will all be placed with your firm.

Wishing you the success you so well deserve, and thanking you for the prompt manner in which you filled my order, I will subscribe myself as

Yours truly,
WILL COURTWRIGHT

HERBACEOUS PAEONIES.

It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivaling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, and the rhododendron in stately growth, should be so neglected. Amateurs seem to have lost sight of the many improved varieties introduced within the last few years, and our finest gardens, perfect in other respects, are singularly deficient in specimens of the newer kinds. The first point in their favor is hardiness. It may be truly said of them that they are "hardy as an oak." In the severest climates the plants require no other protection than they afford themselves. Then their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects, are important arguments in favor of their cultivation. Growers of roses know well that their flowers are obtained by great vigilance and care. Not so with the pæony, which, when once planted, all is done. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy and of a beautiful deep green color, thus rendering the plants very ornamental, even when out of flower. No other flower is so well adapted for large, showy bouquets. The pæony may be planted either singly on the lawn or in borders. When the lawn is extensive, a lar grand show, surpassing a bed of rhododendrons. It is really a flower for the million.

NARCISSUS.

Garden Varieties—Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant. Should be planted in the fall, same as tulips.

JONQUILS.

A species of narcissus with fragrant, bright yellow flowers, suitable for house or garden culture; requires the same treatment as narcissus.

YUCCA:

(Adam's Needle.)

A conspicuous tropical-looking evergreen plant with long, narrow leaves; the flower stalk rises from the center about three feet and is covered with creamy white, bell-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy; similar to cactus in growth; blooms every season.

TUBEROSES.

One of the most beautiful summer flowering plants, producing spikes from two to three feet high, of double, pure waxy white flowers, delightfully fragrant. May be kept in bloom for a long time by planting from the first of April to the first of June. Very desirable for boquets or baskets.

BOUGHT 10,000 OF OUR TREES.

Monroe Trees are Better Than Eastern Grown.

Englishville, Mich.

Of the 10,000 trees you sent me I find in spite of the extreme drought a loss of less than 2 per cent. The trees came out of the car as green as a leek, and the trees have grown remarkably well, some of them over 4 feet the first season. At the same time I bought your trees I planted 160 trees from an eastern nursery, which, however, did very poorly, over one-half of them dying off the first season with the same cultivation and in the same field with yours. This winds up my eastern buying, as I have done heretofore, as I am now fully convinced that Monroe trees are far better for Michigan than eastern grown.

E. E. BROWN.

BEHOLD THE BENEFACTORS OF MANKIND!

Greening Bros. the introducers of Natures best creation, the "Banner" Peach.

GLADIOLI.

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of the summer or tender bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two or more feet in height, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. As cut flowers they are the most lasting of anything we know. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart and about four inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. It is a good way to plant at two or three different times, ten days or two weeks apart. This will give a succession of bloom from July to November. In the fall, before hard frost, take up the bulbs, remove the tops, leave to dry in the air for a few days, and store in some cool place, secure from the frost, until spring.

AZALEAS.

Mollis—A beautiful species from Japan, perfectly hardy, with much larger flowers and more varied in color than Azalea Ponticum. The colors run through all the shades of orange, yellow and carmine.

Pontica—A native of Asia Minor, growing three to four feet high, with small, hairy leaves; flowers yellow.

Ghent—The Ghent Hybrid varieties possess a delightful perfume and comprise a good assortment of colors. They rank among the very best of decorative plants for the lawn and pleasure grounds, blossoming during the months of May and June. In the north they are benefited by slight protection.

THREE MILES OF TREES

must be a sight to see. Come and see our nurseries and we will lead you through miles of trees, shrubbery and plants. Incidentally you may learn something about soil culture and scientific methods in cultivating, spraying, etc.

The Name Banana Apple

SOUNDS LIKE SWEET STRAINS OF MUSIC IN THE EARS OF CHILDREN.

AS POOR BOYS

WE STARTED IN LIFE, AND SO DID ELEVEN BOYS WHO BECAME PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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